The Constitution.

VOL. VIII. ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25 1875. NO. 87

Daily Constitution.

M. A. HERNDON & CO.

Office: 36 Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

TERMS:

DAILY, One Year.....$10 00
" Six Months..... 5 00
WEEKLY, One Year..... 2 00
" Six Months..... 1 00

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Theatres, shows, Minstrel Companies and such like amusements, $1 per square for first insertion, and 75 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

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FRIDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 24

THE Augusta Constitutionalist must have read our report of Miss McNeely between the lines only, for nowhere else could it have found a statement that she took arsenic.

NINE inches of snow, the wind blowing a gale, and the mercury within four points of zero—such was the situation in Quebec a week ago to-day. A delightful autumn climate.

THE Washington Chronicle smilingly observes that "from present appearances there is nothing in the south Atlantic states likely to exceed Charleston in the number of its inhabitants, unless it may be that marvel of all creations, Atlanta."

THE Augusta Chronicle is informed that we are not compelled to accept its statements as to the pauper movement. We prefer our own statistics. We hope to be able to let our people know just how many do arrive in Atlanta a month on Mayor Estes' passes.

THE Rome Courier thinks a further appropriation of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars will be necessary to make navigation safe in the Oostanaula and Coosawattee rivers at all seasons of the year. Dr. Felton will thus have a chance to display his skill in securing appropriations.

THE New York Daily Bulletin hopes the advantages of faster mails will not be confined to the west and south. Will it please point out the part of the south that is traversed by the fast mail trains? The south is not loil enough to suit the Delaonites, and she is therefore left out in the cold.

THE Columbus Enquirer thinks Atlanta should "get even" in the pauper business by requiring the Georgia road to take Augusta's paupers back to their starting point free. It should be compelled to carry them back, but alas, there is no way to make the corporation do us justice in that way. The remedy that we proposed is feasible.

The world is overwhelmingly indebted to journalism. Where governments and wealthy scientific institutions formerly took the lead, we now see the press shouldering the entire burden of enterprises of vast moment and utility to the human race. These reflections are suggested by the announcement that THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is organizing an expedition for the exploration of Okefinokee swamp. It will cost a good deal of money to carry out such a project, and the knowledge to be gained thereby will be of lasting benefit to the state and to the cause of science. THE CONSTITUTION'S public spirit and liberality cannot be too heartily applauded.—[Rockdale Register.

FORREST AS A PLANTER.

An Ex-Confederate General's Idea of Reconstruction.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, Sept. 19.]

The largest shipment of the new crop of cotton up to this time, was made Friday by Gen. N. B. Forrest, and has been received by Capt. T. B. Dillard, 208 Front street. It consists of 10 bales, the average weight of which is 533 pounds per bale. The general, who seems to fill as conspicuous a place in agriculture as he did in war, has 540 acres of land in cultivation near Glencoe Station, in this county, all of which is yielding liberally, having been working on scientific principles, as well as with that energy which has never failed to distinguish General Forrest in any sphere of duty and action. The cotton shipped by him as above is of superior staple and classes, not under middling, if not better than that grade. It was ginned on Dobois' flanged ribbed gin, which had a splendid test in this case, and proved itself to be all that was claimed for it. In this connection it may also be proper to state the ten bales under consideration went through the Schofield press, with running gear, and that one first bale, which weighed 630 pounds, was turned out by two boys whose average age was not over 14 years. The ginning of the whole 10 bales was done in less than 14 hours. The work beginning yesterday and ending with the arrival of the cotton in market yesterday. Gen. Forrest has 403 acres in cotton, the remainder of his land being devoted to corn, peas, etc., and has employed, including house servants, 40 hands this season. These hands will show an average of 8 bales of cotton, 80 bushels of corn and 20 bushels of peas. It is evident that the general is a model farmer. Some one of our enterprising cotton buyers ought to buy his first ten bales of cotton and ship it north as an evidence that the war is not yet ended and that the south is still full of the spirit of disloyalty.

Founding a Trappist Monastery.

(N. Y. Tribune, 17th.

The severe order of Trappist monks has sent an agent to this country in the person of Brother Francis de Sales, who has been commissioned to purchase property in the state of Maryland, where it is proposed to erect a monastery and furnish with grounds sufficiently extensive for the pursuit of agriculture, which is an important industry among the monks of La Trappe. Two hundred monks, taken from the monasteries in Ireland, France and Turkey, will occupy a house which Brother Francis de Sales will temporarily rent, so that during the erection of the monastery and the laying out of the grounds the newly arrived monks may make themselves familiar with the customs of the country. They are expected to arrive about the first of December.

The rules which bind the Trappists are very stringent. Constant silence is one of their vows. They are permitted to eat no other food than vegetables and bread, water alone being allowed for drink. They sleep in their habit, or gown, on a low pallet, and their bedroom is a small square inclosure formed by curtains. The bell-ringer arouses them at two o'clock every morning, and after a few minutes allowed for their prayers at waking, another bell bids them fall into line and move in solemn silence to their chapel. They toil unremittingly throughout the hours when prayer and other devotions are not required. All the branches of this brotherhood are self-supporting, and sufficient unto themselves. There will be at hand to aid Brother Francis de Sales in his new enterprise, therefore, the counsel of the success of his undertaking.

AN INTERRUPTED WEDDING.

A Jersey City Groom Arrested for Bigamy at the Marriage Altar—A Sensation Among the Upper Ten.

The bride evoked expressions of admiration from the ladies who crowded the sidewalk near the church. She was dressed in traveling robe of of ashes-of-roses silk. Pendant from her neck was a watch-guard of jet. Her hands were encased in lilac-colored kid gloves, and on her head was a brown chip straw hat, with broad ribbon to match, and fawn-colored gossamer veil that covered a pretty oval face, lighted with large, dark eyes.

At the foot of the altar the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, clad in white surplice, met the wedding party. No music accompanied the words of the minister, and the responses were distinctly heard. It was the colonel's wish that the ceremony should be as private as possible. The colonel said that his residence was New York and his age forty-eight. The bride has evidently passed her thirty-fifth year. Both acknowledged that they had been married before, the colonel declaring that he was properly divorced, and the bride that her first husband was dead. This was satisfactory to the rector, and the ceremony was proceeded with.

Retracing their steps the bride and the groom stepped smilingly down the broad aisle of the aristocratic church. Along the eastern aisle, however, walked a young man whose steps were quickened as the guests reached the threshold. Behind him was Detective John Clos, of the Jersey City police, who, as the tall groom touched the sidewalk, tapped him quietly on the shoulder. The colonel had just gallantly assisted his newly made wife into the coach, and he turned, astonished, as the detective whispered, "One moment, sir; I would like to see you aside."

What the detective poured into the unwilling ear of the colonel, is known to themselves only. The groom's face grew a shade paler, and the officer was quietly invited to the hitherto vacant seat in the coach of the bridal party. The detective's companion, George Lamb, brother of the bride, took a seat with the driver. The order that had been given to the driver by the groom to go to New York, was reversed. "Drive to the Gregory street station house!" commanded the detective, and thither the horses heads were turned. Few of the spectators knew of the sudden and serious interruption, and all went home with naught but good wishes for the "happy pair."

In the meantime, however, in Justice Keese's court room, there were assembled Police Commissioners Edmonson, Marinus and Van Keuren; Chief Champney, Police Inspector Murphy and a host of politicians, who had been summoned. Counselor William D. Daly, with a pile of law books, stood awaiting Mr. Lamb, his client.

When the carriage rolled up to the door, the colonel seemed more cool. His bride, however, betrayed nervousness, and at the solicitation of her husband, remained in the carriage.

The officer made returns to the warrant and informed the colonel that he was arrested on a charge of bigamy. He coolly asked the privilege of retaining counsel, and ex-Judge Seymour, one of the spectators, was employed.

Mr. Lamb, with a serious air, took the stand, and to the questions of the court testified that he had been acquainted with the prisoners over ten years. That on the 15th day of May 1856, the prisoner was married to Mrs. Helen Burrell by the Rev. Benj. Evans, at 157 Broome street, New York. That four children were born to his first wife, namely: namely James, now aged sixteen; John aged fourteen, Homer, aged twelve and Cornelia, now with her mother in Savannah. That on or about the month of May, 1865, the supreme court of the state of New York granted a divorce to the parties, on the ground of adultery, and the decree expressly provided that he should not marry again. He further testified that the colonel's first wife was living, and married to John Moneycool, of Savannah.

A fierce cross examination of the witness by Frisbee's counsel failed to shake the brother's testimony.

Mrs. Edwards testified partly in corroboration of Mr. Lamb's story.

In the summing up, ex-Judge Seymour berated the brother unmercifully for his conduct in dragging his sister into court, and urged that at the furthest the knowlenge of the crime was only from hearsay. Furthermore, there was no decree presented to the court, and the court had not assured that the first wife was alive, and generally that the seven years had fully elapsed that the law required as the limit to a second marriage.

Counsel for the prosecution briefly presented the three points in the case, saying, first, that the evidence showed a first marriage; second, that the defendant was denied the privilege of remarrying by a court of competent jurisdiction; third, that the defendant knew the law of New York, and evaded it by being married in Jersey City; fourth, that he did so marry while his first wife was living.

Justice Keese was disposed to be lenient, but declared that there was a prima facie case presented, and felt bound to hold the defendant. He thought it was due to the prisoner to clear his name, and for that purpose the first wife should be summoned. The prisoner was placed in the captain's room, and at length bailed in $2,000 by an ex-police official.

Mr. Lamb and his friends say that the colonel is a spendthrift, and that his attraction for Mrs. Griffin is $200,000 worth of real estate of which she is possessed. Mrs. Griffin has two daughters, of which the oldest is fifteen. "I have been watching this case for ten years," added Mr. Lamb, "and I know my man, and know what I am doing."

Col. Frisbee was once in command of an Indiana regiment, and during the latter part of the rebellion was stationed in Georgia.

Mrs. Griffin is a resident of Brooklyn, and is a leader in fashionable circles.

A DOLEFUL WAIL.

The Greenback Platform Bound to Sweep Pennsylvania.

[Philadelphia Correspondence of the New York Tribune (National Bank Organ).

A week has passed since the Erie Convention yoked a hard-money man and a greenback man together, put them on a raft of rag money wind-bag planks and set them afloat, trusting to the rising current of inflation sentiment to carry them into office. All the indications point to a successful voyage. The Erie resolutions uncovered the strength of the inflation movement throughout the state, and it must be admitted that it is alarmingly powerful. Not a dozen democratic newspapers openly dissent from the wild and destructive financial theories advanced by their party. There are perhaps as many more that swallow the platform with something like grimace, but the great body of the democratic journals come heartily up to its support. Worse still, some republican newspapers commend it, and seek to twist the currency plank of the Lancaster convention into an indorsement of the greenback inflation. For example, the Pottsville Miners' Journal, a newspaper of great influence in the coal regions, says that the republicans mean to do just what the Erie resolutions promise. A republican county convention held in Pittsburgh last week, declared squarely for inflation. It would seem that in many sections of the state the republican leaders are attempting to keep the party together by going further than the democrats in denouncing contraction and specie payments. After looking over the field carefully, reading the local newspapers and talking with public men from nearly every county, I am forced to the conclusion that the only portion of Pennsylvania where hard-money ideas predominate to day, is the section lying east of the Alleghanies and south of the anthracite coal fields, and even here, wherever there is a depressed manufacturing interest, the inflationists have the upper hand. In the anthracite counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, Lazerne and Northumberland capital is fighting the inflation battle hand in hand with labor, and the same is true of the iron producing districts along the Lehigh and Schuylkill rivers. In the counties of Lycoming, Clinton, Cameron, Union, Tioga and Potter, where lumbering is the chief interest, the cry of "more greenbacks" carries everthing before it, the lumbermen believing that inflation will set everybody to building houses, and thus bring their products into brisk demand.

West of these counties is a region whose chief staple is soft coal. Wherever you find a coal miner, whether he be owner, boss or digger in the pit, you find an inflationist. Be it hard coal or soft coal that he mines, he is always for soft money. In Bradford, which is a farming county, on the New York border, the granger organization takes in a majority of all the voters and has effectively sown the seeds of the greenback heresy; under the head of Mr. Piolett, the Erie nominee for state treasurer. Susquehana county, further east, is in a little better condition. When one goes to the northwest part of the state he finds almost the only hard money element to be the numerous German population of Erie county. In Warren county I met on Tuesday a prominent republican exmember of congress, who had been a consistent resumptionist; for ten years. He said if he were a candidate now he should not feel sure of election unless he ran on the inflation platform, so strong was the demand for "hard money" in his district. South of Erie, the petroleum counties of Crawford, Venango and Butler are rampant for rag money. West and south of these lie the iron and coal counties of Mercer, Lawrence and Beaver. If their degates to the Erie convention were trustworthy representatives of the public feeling there, a man who should make a hard money speech in that section would stand a good chance of being mobbed.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The Chief Justice of Mississippi Enjoins Ames.

A State Cannot Raise a Standing Army in Time of Peace.

FROM ROME.

Killing of a Negro Corn Thief.

[Special to The Constitution.]

ROME, Sept. 24, 11:15 A. M.

It was discovered that some one has been stealing corn from the barn of the Alabama Furnace works, by boring a hole in the floor and letting the loose corn run through. On Sunday night a guard was placed to watch the barn, but without result, until this morning at 2 o'clock, when three negroes went to the barn, crawled under, pulled the cob out of the hole, filled two shawls and a basket with corn. When they went to leave

THE GUARD SHOT AT THEM

with a double-barrel shot-gun, loaded with buck shot. One of them, named Street Bibb, was instantly killed. He was a notoriously bad character. The others escaped unhurt. S.

Dead.

DENVER, CAL., September 24.—Judge N. A. Harrison, a Virginian, is dead.

Recovered.

GALVESTON, September 24.—Dr. Peel's body has been recovered.

The Servian Ministry.

LONDON, September 24.—A Vienna dispatch to the Daily News reports that two members of the Servian ministry voted against the address to Prince Milan, and were in favor of war.

Peace Propositions.

NEW YORK, September 24.—The text of the propositions of peace made by the Spanish government to the Cuban insurgents, and which were peremptorily refused, was received at the Cuban agency here yesterday.

The Chief Justice of Mississippi Goes Back on Ames.

JACKSON, September 25.—Chief Justice Peyton, republican, granted an injunction restraining the auditor from paying money to support Ames' militia. He held that mustering militia in time of profound peace was creating a standing army of state troops in violation of the constitution.

The National Agricultural Congress.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—The national agricultural congress has passed resolutions recommending that the tax on tobacco be settled at the uniform rate of ten cents per pound, and that articles used in its manufacture be entered free of duty. The speeches show that the body is about equally divided on the currency question. W. C. Flagg, of Illinois, is president. The next meeting is at Philadelphia.

AFFAIRS AT THE NORTH.

Hard Times North and East--The Currency Question--Speedy Resumption Desired--Manufacturing Prospects.

[Augusta Chronicle]

Francis Cogin, Esq., Superintendent of the Augusta factory, and one of the proprietors of our esteemed contemporary, the Constitutionalist, has returned to the city, after an extensive trip north and east. We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Cogin yesterday morning and of conversing with him upon some topics of general interest. Mr. Cogins confirms the general verdict of southern observers, viz: that times are "harder" at the north than in the south. On account of the stagnation in business, and especially in manufacturing enterprises of every description, a great many laborers have been thrown out of employment, and a great deal of actual suffering prevails. Mr. Cogin visited both Fall River and Lowell, and found little doing in the manufactories of either city. The market for goods is limited and prices can neither be established nor maintained. Mr. Cogin thinks there is little reason for expecting much improvement in business this winter in any section of the country.

Mr. Cogin's views of southern manufacturing are very hopeful and encouraging. While at the east he purchased the machinery for the steam cotton mill in Atlanta, in which he is interested. He says that the hard times and small demand have combined to make machinery cheaper than it has ever been before, and his purchases were made for about fifty per cent. of former prices. We may remark here that Mr. Cogin says the Atlanta mill has contracted for a supply of coal for several years at three dollars and a half per ton delivered, which will enable the factory to be run as cheaply as if operated by water power. The northern people are realizing that on account of superior advantages manufacturing can be conducted more profitably in the south than elsewhere, and they are watching the manufacturing interests of this section very closely.

Mr. Cogin is confident that little difficulty will be experienced, notwithstanding the dull times, in getting northern capital invested in southern mills. He could easily have gotten large subscriptions to the Atlanta mill if he had tried; and in one case a wealthy lady, who had heard the scheme discussed, voluntarily subscribed to fifteen thousand dollars of stock. He thinks that if a mill of fifty thousand spindles should be started here to morrow northern capitalists would readily take one-half of the stock if Augusta people would take the other half. They will cheerfully aid any manufacturing enterprise which receives the sympathy and substantial support of our own citizens, but they do not care to invest their money, nor is it reasonable to expect they should, when southern people are not willing to risk any of their capital. Mr. Cogin thinks that the future prosperity of Augusta depends upon the growth of her manufacturing interests, and with this opinion we are confident every intelligent citizen will agree.

A Chance to Make $1,000!

FOR SALE.

ONE hundred acres of woodland within half a mile of the village of Norcross, on the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line railroad. Good farming land; about 30 acres rich creek bottom; very heavily timbered. The wood on it is worth the price asked, which is $1,500 cash; worth $2,500, but the owner is compelled to have money and it must be sold. Tho. H. Jones, at Norcross, or P. F. or John H. Jones, in the neighborhood, will show the land to any person wishing to purchase. [sep25-d1w

Dry Goods, Carpets, etc.

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods

38 Whitehall St. | 38 Whitehall St.

New Goods Arriving Daily.

10 cases Standard Fall Prints, 6 cents.
20 cases soft finished Bleached Domestic, 1 yard wide at 8½, 9, 10, 11 and 12½c.
5 bales Ticking and Stripes, from 10 cents up.
4 cases Scotch Ginghams, 10 and 12½ cents.
5 cases Bleached Sheeting, 2¼ yards wide, 28 cents, worth 30
5 cases Bleached Sheeting, 2 1-2 yards wide, 30 cents, worth 33.
Cases Pillow Casing, 1¼ yards wide, 15 cents.

BARGAINS IN LINENS.

50 pieces Half Bleached Table Linen, all pure flax, 35 cents,
pieces Bleached Table Damask, 60 cents, worth $1 00.
All Linen Doylies, 60 cents per dozen, worth 85
pieces Turkey Red Table Linen, 75 cents, cheap at $1 00.
Irish Frosting Linens, pure flax, at 33 cents, worth 40 cents.

Great Bargains in Flannel!

All wool Red and White Flannels at 22 1-2 cents, reduced from 30 cents.
Opera Flannel, in all colors, at 45 cents—last year 60 cents.
Plaid Opera Flannels very cheap.
All-wool Medicated Twilled Flannel at 45 cents.
Canton Flannels at 10 cents—a bargain at 15 cents.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

CASSIMERES & JEANS

20 cases Jeans, in Dark, Grey, Black and Brown, 10 cents up.
5 cases all-wool Cassimeres, 50 cents per yard up.
A full line of Black Doeskins, Broadcloths, Tricots and Beavers,
a good quality Black Water-Proof, 90 cents, worth $1 25.

Great Bargains in Dress Goods.

Great Bargains in Black and Colored Silks.
Great Bargains in Black Alpacas and Mourning Goods.
20 pieces Black Alpacas, 25, 30 and 37½ cents—color guaranteed.
We would again call the attention of the trade to our 40, 50 and 60 cent Brilliantine Alpacas, equal to those sold in other houses at 60, 75c and $1.

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, &c.

Great Bargains in Ladies and Gents' Underwear.
Great Bargains in Ladies and Gents' Hosiery.
Great Bargains in Ribbons, Neck Ties and Ruching.
Great Bargains in Linen Handkerchiefs.
Great Bargains in Laces, Kid Gloves and Corsets.
Great Bargains in Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

Carpets! Carpets! Carpets!

Great Bargains in Brussels and Ingrain Carpets.
Great Bargains in English and American three-Ply Carpets.
Great Bargains in English and American two-Ply Carpets.
Great Bargains in Stair Carpeting.
Great Bargains in Hemp Carpeting.
Great Bargains in Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Rugs and Mats.

In connection with the above we have formed an Upholstering Department, presided over by Mr. J. J. LOGUE, who wishes his friends and our many customers to call on him at

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO'S,

38 Whitehall Street.

J. C. SHANNON, - - Superintendent.

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Furchgott, Benedict & Co., Charleston, South Carolina
Furchgott, Benedict & Co., Jacksonville, Florida.
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Liberal Discounts to Wholesale Dealers. Liberal Discounts to Wholesale Dealers.

Life and Health Insurance.

THE GRANGERS'

Life & Health Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Authorized Capital $4,500,000

Of which $100,000 to be owned in each Department. Each Policy-holder is entitled to a vote in the management of the Company.

PARENT OFFICE, MOBILE, ALA.

Capital Stock.....$100,000.
W. H. KETCHUM, President.....F. E. DAVIDSON, Vice-President,
R. W. FORT, Secretary.

Georgia Department, Rome, Georgia.

Capital Stock.....$100,000.

Office, No. 2 Commercial Building,

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Security! Economy! Liberality!

are the Leading Principles of this Company. All approved forms of Life and Endowment Policies issued in sums of $100 to $10,000. Also, Term Policies of One, Three, Five or Seven years.

All Life Policies non forfeiting after two annual payments, when the insured will be entitled to a paid up Policy or Cash Surrender thereof.

Dividends may be used to protect policies against lapsing in case of failure to pay premiums. This, with the Non-forfeiting and Cash Surrender features, are sufficient to make this Company popular among thinking men.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED. Address C. G. Samuel, President, Rome, Ga.
W. G. ENGLAND, of Mobile, Alabama,
aug31—deod3m General Superintendent of Agencies.

Coal and Lumber.

COAL! COAL!

AND

Lumber, Laths and Shingles.

W. S. WILSON,

SUCCESSOR TO

EDWARD PARSONS

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Genuine

Coal Creek and Montevallo Ala. Coal.

ALSO, DEALER IN

YELLOW PINE, LUMBER, LATHS AND SHINGLES.

The best Lump Coal Creek and Montevallo Coal for Grate and Stove purposes a specialty. I am now offering special inducements to parties wishing to lay in their winter supply of Coal, by the car load. Money saved is money made. Buy your winter Coal now while it is CHEAP.

Parties building or anticipating building, will do well to give me a call. I am offering the best Yellow Pine Lumber at very low prices.

All I ask of the public is a trial. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Coal Yard and Office on Broad and Peachtree streets, near Walton street. Lumber and corner Broad and Walton. jaly21—d&u&wed2mo

Railroads.

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line RAILWAY

Commencing Sunday

MAY 30th, 1875.

PASSENGER TRAIN EASTWARD.

(DAILY.)

Leave Atlanta	4 10 p m
Leave New Holland	6 50 p m
Leave Mt. Airy	8 16 p m
Leave Toccoa	9 00 p m
Leave Seneca City	10 31 p m
Leave Greenville	12 12 a m
Leave Spartanburg	1 44 a m
Arrive Charlotte	5 30 a m

PASSENGER TRAIN WESTWARD,

(DAILY.)

Leave Charlotte	8 00 p m
Leave Spartanburg	11 54 p m
Leave Greenville	1 28 a m
Leave Seneca City	3 09 a m
Leave Toccoa	4 34 a m
Leave Mt. Airy	5 15 a m
Leave New Holland	6 25 a m
Arrive Atlanta	9 30 p m

ACCOMMODATION,

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)

Leave Atlanta	6 30 a m
Arrive Atlanta	6 10 p m

Passenger trains Eastward connect at Charlotte with R. and D. trains, arriving at Richmond at 8:40 p. m., making close connections for all Eastern cities; also, with trains of C. and O. Railroad for Virginia Springs, thereby avoiding midnight transfer at Charlottesville.

Passenger trains Eastward connect at Charlotte with trains of Carolina Central Railroad for Wilmington and with trains of Western Division of C. C. Railway for Lincolnton, &c.; also with trains of Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

Passenger trains Westward run in direct connection from 3 p. m., train out of New York, making time from

New York to Atlanta ONLY 42 1-2 HOURS.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO VIRGINIA SPRINGS and other summer resorts on sale at principal coupon offices in South and Southwest.

Fare as Low and Time as Quick

To Eastern Cities or Virginia Springs as by any other Route of Atlanta.

JOHN B. PECK,
may20—dtf Master Transportation.

Central and Southwestern Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., June 20, 1875.

ON and after Sunday, June 20th, passenger Trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and Branches, will run as follows:

TRAIN No. 1, GOING NORTH & WEST

Leaves Savannah	9 15 a m
Leaves Augusta	4 00 p m
Arrives at Augusta	4 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	8 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Columbus	1 45 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m

Making close connections at Columbus with Western Railroad for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc. Sleeping cars run through Macon to Montgomery. At Atlanta with Western and Atlantic, and Atlanta and Richmond Air Line for all points North and Northwest

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	10 40 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	4 45 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 15 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 40 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 00 p m
Arrives in Savannah	5 25 p m

TRAIN No. 2, GOING NORTH & WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Augusta	6 40 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 40 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 40 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 25 a m
Leaves Macon for Eufaula	9 10 a m
Leaves Macon for Albany	9 10 am
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Columbus	6 55 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	7 15 p m
Arrives at Albany	4 00 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	2 00 p m

Trains on this schedule for Eufaula, Atlanta and Albany daily, for Columbus, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Albany Train connects with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Trains at Albany, and will run through to Arlington on Blakely Extension Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Trains for Eufaula connect with the Fort Gaines trains at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines daily except Sunday.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	1 30 p m
Leaves Columbus	1 30 p m
Leaves Eufaula	8 22 a m
Leaves Albany	10 52 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 40 p m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	6 55 p m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula and Albany	5 15 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives in Augusta	6 00 a m
Arrives in Savannah	6 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah and Augusta, and Train No. 1 from points on the Southwestern Railroad, Atlanta and Macon. The Milledgeville and Eatonton train runs daily, Mondays excepted.

WM. ROGERS,
Gen'l Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah.
VIRGIL POWERS,
Eng. and Supt. Southwest R. R. Macon.
june24—dtf

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Georgia Railroad.

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	8 00 a m
Leaves Atlanta	7 00 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	4 00 p m
Arrives at Augusta	3 30 p m

Night Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	8 15 p m
Leaves Atlanta	10 30 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	6 25 a m
Arrives at Augusta	7 40 a m

Covington Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 00 p m
Leaves Covington	5 50 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	8 15 a m
Arrives at Covington	7 30 p m

Western & Atlantic Railroad

AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

"KENNESAW ROUTE."

The following Schedule takes effect June 5th, 1875.

NORTHWARD.	No. 1.
Leave Atlanta	4 10 p m
Arrive Cartersville	6 14 p m
Arrive Kingston	6 42 p m
Arrive Dalton	8 28 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	10 25 p m
	No. 3.
Leave Atlanta	7 00 a m
Arrive Cartersville	9 22 a m
Arrive Kingston	9 56 a m
Arrive Dalton	11 54 a m
Arrive Chattanooga	1 56 p m
	No. 11.
Leave Atlanta	5 55 p m
Arrive Cartersville	8 41 p m
Arrive Kingston	9 17 p m
Arrive Dalton	11 35 p m
SOUTHWARD.	No. 2.
Leave Chattanooga	4 00 p m
Arrive Dalton	5 41 p m
Arrive Kingston	7 38 p m
Arrive Cartersville	8 12 p m
Arrive Atlanta	10 15 p m
	No. 4.
Leave Chattanooga	5 00 a m
Arrive Dalton	7 01 a m
Arrive Kingston	9 07 a m
Arrive Cartersville	9 42 a m
Arrive Atlanta	12 06 n'n
	No. 12.
Arrive Dalton	1 00 a m
Arrive Kingston	4 19 a m
Arrive Cartersville	5 18 a m
Arrive Atlanta	9 30 a m

Pullman Palace Cars run on Nos. 1 and 2, between New Orleans and Baltimore.

Pullman Palace Cars run on Nos. 1 and 4 between New Orleans and Baltimore.

Pullman Palace Cars run on Nos. 1 and 2, between Atlanta and Nashville.

Pullman Palace Cars run on Nos. 8 and 2 between Louisville and Atlanta.

☞ No change of cars between New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta and Baltimore, and only one change to New York.

Passengers leaving Atlanta at 4 10 p. m., arrive in New York the second afternoon thereafter at 4 15 p. m.

Excursion Tickets to the Virginia Springs and various Summer Resorts will be on sale in New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, Macon, Savannah, Augusta and Atlanta, at greatly reduced rates 1st June.

Parties desiring a whole car through to the Virginia Springs or to Baltimore, should address the undersigned.

Parties contemplating traveling should send for a copy of KENNESAW ROUTE GAZETTE, containing schedules, etc.

☞ Ask for Tickets via "Kennesaw Route."

B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
junet—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

Railroads, &c.

Atlanta & West Point R. R.

TIME TABLES.

To take effect Tuesday, September 14th, 1875, at 1:55 a. m.

Passenger Train—Outward.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Atlanta		10 25 p m
East Point	10 45 p m	10 45 p m
Red Oak	11 01 p m	11 06 p m
Fairburn	11 24 p m	11 26 p m
Palmetto	11 41 p m	11 44 p m
Powell's	12 05 a m	12 05 a m
Newnan	12 20 a m	12 21 a m
Pucket's	12 36 a m	12 41 a m
Grantville	12 56 a m	12 57 a m
Hogansville	1 17 a m	1 18 a m
Whitfield's	1 44 a m	1 44 a m
LaGrange	2 04 a m	2 05 a m
Long Cane (meet inward mixed train	2 31 a m	2 31 a m
West Point	3 50 a m	

Passenger Train—Inward.

West Point	12 00 m
Long Cane	12 16 p m
LaGrange	12 42 p m
Whitfield	1 01 p m
Hogansville	1 22 p m
Grantville	1 38 p m
Pucket's	1 54 p m
Newnan	2 12 p m
Powell's	2 28 p m
Palmetto, (meet outward mixed train)	2 50 p m
Fairburn	3 06 p m
Red Oak	3 22 p m
East Point	3 42 p m
Atlanta	4 00 p m

Mixed Train—Outward.

Atlanta	12 45 p m
East Point	1 15 p m
Red Oak	1 40 p m
Fairburn	2 12 p m
Palmetto (meet inward Pass. Train)	2 42 p m
Powell's	3 15 p m
Newnan	3 38 p m
Pucket's	4 08 p m
Grantville	4 38 p m
Hogansville (supper)	5 20 p m
Whitfield's	6 32 p m
LaGrange	7 00 p m
Long Cane	7 50 p m
West Point	8 20 p m

Mixed Train—Inward.

West Point	1 55 a m
Long Cane (meet outward Pass Train	2 35

Daily Constitution

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T. M. ACTON.

ATLANTA:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25.

THE LATE WAR.

The great speech of Senator Thos. M. Norwood before the Alumni of Emory college may be had at our office in neat pamphlet form for 10 cents; three pamphlets for 25 cents; fifteen for $1 00; one hundred for $5 00. Sent postage paid.

Address,
W. A. HEMPHILL & Co.

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES: FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AND GULF STATES, PARTLY CLOUDY WEATHER, AND SLIGHTLY WARMER WEATHER, WITH EASTERLY TO SOUTHERLY WINDS; AND STATIONARY OR FALLING BAROMETER, AND LIGHT RAINS ON THE GULF COAST, FOLLOWED BY LOWER TEMPERATURE AND RISING BAROMETER DURING SATURDAY NIGHT.

SATAN rebuking sin. Grant lecturing Ames.—[New York World.

COL. JOHN S. MOSBY is going to practice law in Washington during the coming winter.

ALCORN UNIVERSITY, at Meridian, has cost the state of Mississippi during the last two or three years the sum of $350,000.

IT isn't the colic that makes that rag baby scream. It's the sharp point of the gold napkin fastener in his little pin back.

DELANO is kept so busy in daubing himself with whitewash at Washington that he can't put on his war-paint for the Ohio fight.—[Harrisburg Patriot.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS travels over Missouri in apparent safety, but dare Prof. Tice go to Galveston just now? That's the question.—[St. Louis Republican.

AND now Gen. Fitzhugh Lee pronounces his invitation to take command of the Egyptian Mamelukes a canard. Who is it that gets up all these Joe Johnstonians? [Richmond Enquirer.

PEOPLE who think William Allen old and infirm will be surprised to see how hale and hearty he will look when he emerges from his second presidential term in 1885.—[Chicago Times (Ind).

ALL the centenarians and octogenarians, from Beverly Johnson to General Dix, are airing their venerable views on the currency. Better let those who will have to use it longest select for themselves.

ALTHOUGH Indian Agent Saville tendered his resignation last summer, it will not be acted upon until the Red Cloud commission shall submit its report. Mr. Hastings, who was appointed his successor some time ago by the Episcopal mission, will not therefore be appointed until Saville is dismissed or his resignation accepted.

THE best joke of the season comes from that high-souled and high-hearted patriot, Col. John Forsyth, of the Mobile Register. He speaks of James Lusk Alcorn, the big windy of the 19th century, as the "*left* bower of Ames!" If windy Jim has not been "*left*," we do not know the meaning of the word. He has been "left" so badly that the hand of resurrection will be unable to reach him.—Vicksburg Herald.

WARMOUTH and Kellogg, of Louisiana, are reported by the New Orleans Times to have compromised. It asserts that Warmouth has lately declared "there is nothing for him and Kellogg to quarrel about now; that there are plenty of things in sight for both of them, and that what he wants is not the same thing that Kellogg wants." Meantime, the people of Louisiana want nothing better than to see both these plundering scoundrels consigned to speedy perdition.

THE Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in a letter declining an invitation to be present at the memorial services of ex-President Johnson, says: "I am satisfied that a more conscientious man or one more devoted to the interest and honor of his country never occupied the office. His state papers, too, evidenced a high order of ability. They were not only strong in argument, but excellent in taste. The only one of which this cannot be said is the veto message, understood to have been prepared jointly by Secretaries Seward and Stanton, in relation to civil offices. All the rest I know were from his own pen, and are models of perfection."

IT will be remembered that the United States steamer Saranac was lost in June last by striking on a reef in Seymour's narrows, near Vancouver's Island. A trustworthy California correspondent gives the New York Sun a curious bit of information in regard to the final disastrous cruize of this vessel. He says the ship was fairly crammed with cheap liquors belonging to the officers, taken on board to be exchanged for furs and the like in Alaska. Secretary Robeson's corrupt example seems to have demoralized the entire naval service of the country.

LOCUSTS. This is the name given to the Know Nothings by Finley, one of the speakers at a late democratic mass meeting in Baltimore. This is a very happy designation. It is but little more than seventeen years since the last appearance of the Know-Nothings, and here they are again as lively as ever. Not only does the same law of periodicity appear to govern the locusts and Know-Nothings, but they alike in coming from the lower regions of the earth, their origin and destiny being both shrouded in total darkness. There will be another resemblance in this, that in about two months the Know-Nothings will disappear and be buried under ground for another seventeen years.

THERE is trouble in New Orleans again about mixing the schools. The seniors of the boys' high school left in a body because a colored teacher was placed over them—and the Bulletin counsels all the boys to quit the school unless the cause of complaint is removed; but the Times thinks they should bear the wrong with patience until it can be righted in some other and more satisfactory way. The Bulletin shows the enormity of the evils to which the white people are compelled to submit, when it tells us that the population of New Orleans is 145,741 whites to 57,647 negroes, and yet the school board consists of nine negroes, with Pinchback at their head, to eight whites, headed by General Longstreet. It is highly probable that after the next election, which takes place next year, the composition of this school board will be changed, and the white people will then have a chance.

FROM the Graphic, Grant organ: The bloody shirt has been waved once too often already. Mr. Blaine and Mr. Morton shook it in the faces of the voters of Maine, and the democrats pooled 12,000 more votes. It scares the wrong way. The bull runs away from that red rag. The public sentiment favors reconciliation, and public interests demand it. Reconstruction is a settled fact, and to reopen the questions now happily closed would be fatal to the party that should attempt. The country is interested in questions of reform and finance and administration, of public improvement and the development of the resources of the nation, and will not be diverted by the tricks of political resurrectionists. The sooner this fact is understood the better for everybody, and the president's letter shows that he perfectly comprehends the situation and is prepared to meet it.

BLAINE and Morton have gone to Ohio. There is no telling now how high Old Bill's majority will go. Morton will undoubtedly jerk the bloody shirt, while Blaine will work up the know-nothing business. But there are not in the country two other men who have been so thoroughly discredited and discarded.

It is estimated that the radical papers north told one million barefaced lies about the Georgia insurrection, and yet these same high-toned journals will blow about a centennial era of good feeling between the two sections of this great country. Bah!—Warrenton Clipper.

THE LAST YEAR'S CROP.

The great New York oracle, the Financial Chronicle, has completed its figures, The Chronicle's estimate of the crop exceeds by 5,141 bales that of the National Cotton Exchange. We give their respective figures:

	Chronicle's, bales.	Nat. Cot. Exch'ge, bales.
Receipts at shipping ports..	3,497,199	3,509,691
Shipm'ts direct to manuf'rs	205,320	191,004
Manufactured south.....	130,483	126,550
Total crop.....	3,832,991	3,827,845

The two statements are so nearly alike that they may be regarded as confirmations of each other. Accepting the Chronicle's figures as the true ones, the crop was 3,832,991 bales, of which 2,684,708 bales were exported, and 1,193,005 bales were taken by the spinners, leaving 60,059 bales on hand at the close of the year. The following table is a statement of the crop for a series of years:

Years.	Bales.	Years.	Bales.
1874-75.....	3,832,991	1856-57.....	2,939,519
1873-74.....	4,170,388	1855-56.....	3,057,845
1872-73.....	3,930,508	1854-55.....	2,847,339
1871-72.....	2,974,351	1853-54.....	2,930,097
1870-71.....	4,352,317	1852-53.....	3,262,882
1869-70.....	3,154,946	1851-52.....	3,015,029
1868-69.....	2,439,009	1850-51.....	2,355,257
1867-68.....	2,593,983	1849-50.....	2,096,706
1866-67.....	2,012,174	1848-49.....	2,728,596
1865-66.....	3,198,987	1847-48.....	2,347,634
1861-65.....	no record	1846-47.....	1,778,651
1860-61.....	4,656,086	1845-46.....	2,100,537
1859-60.....	4,669,770	1844-45.....	2,394,503
1858-59.....	3,851,481	1843-44.....	2,030,409
1857-58.....	3,113,962	1842-43.....	2,378,875

The amount manufactured in the south was 130,483 bales, against 128,526 bales in 1873. The takings of northern spinners are stated at 1,062,522. This result is surprising, as it shows a smaller reduction from the previous year than was expected. The Chronicle finds an explanation of the fact in the increased number of spindles, and in the coarser goods which are popular and which require more cotton to manufacture. We give the home consumption of a series of years:

	North of Virginia.	Elsewhere.	Total.
1856-7.....	665,718	154,218	819,936
1857-8.....	452,185	143,376	595,562
1858-9.....	760,918	167,433	927,651
1859-60.....	886,551	185,522	972,043
1860-1.....	650,357	193,383	843,740
1865-6.....	594,000	72,000	666,000
1866-7.....	690,000	80,000	770,000
1867-8.....	884,381	81,385	965,666
1868-9.....	846,756	79,498	926,264
1869-70.....	777,941	85,365	863,606
1870-1.....	1,073,496	94,542	1,166,968
1871-2.....	1,007,540	130,000	1,137,540
1872-3.....	1,063,465	137,663	1,201,127
1873-4.....	1,192,563	128,536	1,321,099
1874-5.....	1,062,622	130,483	1,193,005

The amount carried overland last year was 451,751 bales, against 497,083 bales in the preceding years, and the movement direct to manufacturers was 205,320 bales, against 237,572 bales the year before.

Georgia is credited with some 30,000 more bales in the Chronicle's tables than in those of the National Cotton Exchange. We give the Chronicle's figures in this respect:

Ports.	Receipts year ending—Sept. 1, 1875.	Sept. 1, 1874.
Louisiana.....	998,775	1,221,698
Alabama.....	320,889	299,578
South Carolina.....	438,897	438,194
Georgia.....	603,346	625,857
Texas.....	368,283	389,045
Florida.....	10,982	14,193
North Carolina.....	101,715	57,395
Virginia.....	418,114	505,876
New York.....	158,228	200,589
Boston.....	39,666	24,680
Philadelphia.....	32,161	16,404
Baltimore.....	8,132	6,431
Portland.....	3,143	3,738
San Francisco.....	.....	.....
Total this year.....	3,497,169	3,804,290
Total last year.....	.....	

The full statement for Georgia is as follows:

Exported from Savannah:		
To foreign ports, Upland.....	420,881	426,099
To foreign ports, Sea Island.....	9,354	3,472
To co'stwise p'ts, Upland.....	190,041	222,073
To co'stwise p'ts, Sea Island.....	5,557	4,489
From Brunswick to north'n p'ts, Burnt.....	199	....
Stock at close of year, Upland..	889	4,463
Stock at close of year, Sea Isl'd..	42 - 619,993	116 - 660,712
Deduct:		
Received from Mobile and N. Orleans.....	7,864	21,508
Received from Beaufort, Charleston, etc.....	1,136	4,851
Rec'd from Florida, upland.....	578	2,360
Rec'd from Florida, Sea Island.	2,530	4,882
Stock beginning year, Upland..	4,163	688
Stock beginning year, S. Island	116 - 16,687	536 - 34,845
Total product for year.....	629,216	625,857

This article already contains figures enough to drive a man crazy, but we venture to present one more table, as some clergymen would say, to conclude. It shows the highest and lowest quotations for middling uplands each week of the past cotton year:

Week Ending.	Highest.	Lowest.	Week Ending.	Highest.	Lowest.
Sept. 8, 1874..	16⅞	16⅜	March 10, 1875	16⅞	16⅜
Sept. 15.....	16⅞	16⅜	March 17.....	16⅜	16⅜
Sept. 22.....	16⅞	16⅜	March 24.....	17⅛	16⅞
Sept. 29.....	16⅜	16⅜	March 31.....	17⅜	17⅛
October 6.....	15⅞	15⅜	April 7.....	17⅜	17⅛
October 13.....	15⅜	15⅜	April 14.....	17⅜	16⅞
October 20.....	15⅜	15⅛	April 21.....	17	16⅞
October 27.....	15⅛	14⅞	April 28.....	16⅞	16⅛
Nov. 4.....	14⅞	14⅞	May 5.....	16⅜	16⅛
Nov. 11.....	14⅞	14⅞	May 12.....	16⅜	16⅛
Nov. 18.....	15⅜	15⅛	May 19.....	16⅜	16⅛
Nov. 25.....	15⅛	15	May 26.....	16⅜	16⅜
Dec. 2.....	15⅛	15	June 2.....	16⅜	16⅜
Dec. 9.....	15	14⅞	June 9.....	16⅜	16⅜
Dec. 16.....	14⅞	14⅞	June 16.....	16⅜	15⅞
Dec. 23.....	14⅞	14⅜	June 23.....	15⅞	15⅞
Dec. 30.....	14⅞	14⅜	June 30.....	15⅞	15⅞
Jan. 6, 1875..	14⅞	14⅜	July 7.....	15⅞	15⅞
January 13..	15⅜	15⅜	July 14.....	16⅛	15⅞
January 20..	15⅜	15⅜	July 21.....	15⅞	15⅜
January 27..	15⅛	15⅛	July 28.....	15⅜	14⅞
February 3..	16	15⅞	August 4.....	15⅜	14⅞
February 10..	16⅛	16	August 11.....	15	14⅜
February 17..	16⅛	16	August 18.....	14⅞	14⅜
February 24..	16⅜	16⅛	August 25.....	15	14⅜
March 3.....	16⅜	16⅜	August 31.....	15⅛	15⅛

THE new Mexican congress which was assembled last week, is remarkable as the first one since 1824 that has been composed of two bodies. A senate of fifty-two members was chosen, and it has just organized. The liberal party controls the entire government, and President Lerdo is doing his best to raise the condition of the people. He encourages all manufacturing and industrial enterprises, aids railroad companies and provides for the education of the people—that is, his policy favors all such plans. The new congress warmly supports him in this work. It holds two sessions a year, the present session lasting until December 15, and the next commencing on April 1st and continuing until June 1st.

THE Nashville railroad war is over. The "cut rates" not only bled the railroads, but they injured Nashville, because her people went to other cities to do a considerable portion of their trading. Before the old passenger rates were restored, the absentees hurried home by hundreds, the report that the parties were negotiating for a settlement having gone abroad. In the words of the American, it was one of the times when it paid to go home soon.

THE fair season is fairly and auspiciously opened. In the larger cities they call them expositions, but the old-fashioned country name is just as good as the longer one that the cities seem to prefer. Louisville, Cincinnati and Chicago have expositions in full blast, and every week witnesses innumerable town, county or state fairs in the different sections of our broad and fruitful land.

THE Kindergarten (child-garden) is slowly but surely working its way to popularity in this country. It cares for children in the transition period between their home life and the school. It is intended for children from three to seven years of age, and instructive play is the basis of the system. Oral teaching and a large garden are the principal features of these schools.

ANOTHER Okefinokee letter will appear to-morrow.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

The republicans of this once thoroughly reliable anti-democratic state are sorely troubled. The better men in the disorganized and discomforted party prefer either Charles Francis Adams or Henry Wilson as a candidate for governor. The latter is a very shrewd politician, who can see a considerable ways into the popular grindstone, but he declines out and out. He would not accept a nomination, he says, if it were tendered unanimously. The old politician evidently considers it another off year in the Bay state. Apathy prevails again, and he prefers the vice-presidency in the hand to a governorship that is decidedly in the bush. Mr. Adams is of the same mind, we presume from his late letter declining to be president. The objections which prevent him from becoming president apply equally as well to the lesser office. Both of these distinguished gentlemen have suddenly lost their political aspirations.

This leaves the contest for the republican nomination between ex-congressman Rice, and Dr. Loring who is a chronic office hunter. Dr. Loring was not considered sound in the early days of the war, and it is believed that Rice's chances are the best. It matters little to the democrats which of the two is nominated, as either has weak points, and neither of them can be said to be popular or very capable.

The democrats and liberal republicans on the other hand have nominated an admirable ticket, an unexceptionable ticket. At its head is the name of Gov. Gaston, whom every honest man in Massachusetts admits is an excellent governor. The man's popular strength was tested last year, and he has gained a world of friends since that time. The candidate for lieutenant-governor is Gen. W. F. Bartlett, who was a brilliant officer in the federal army, and who lately gained a wide reputation by his eloquent centennial speech, which sounded the key-note of reconciliation. Always excepting the financial planks of our eastern friends, the platform is one upon which any patriot can stand. We give the ninth resolution entire:

We take an honest pride in the cordial and enthusiastic approval by the people of the whole country on the 17th of June, 1875, of the policy of reconciliation, peace and fraternity advocated by the democratic and liberal republican parties in 1872, and we welcome with especial satisfaction the assurance that that policy will be inaugurated by the administration to be placed in power in 1876.

This resolution expresses the general tone of the convention and of the party in Massachusetts. We believe that Gaston and Bartlett will be elected. The liberal republicans are again co-operating harmoniously in the great work of political reform, and the indications are that even more votes may be expected this year from that quarter than came so unexpectedly to Mr. Gaston's assistance last year. So unless the republicans can unite on some stronger man than is now before their primaries, we may confidently look for another democratic victory in the former stronghold of our political opponents. They have no stronghold now a days.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION proposes to organize an expedition to explore the Okefinokee swamp. We admire the enterprise of these go ahead newspaper men, and hope they may have a good time of it, but believe we don't wish to make one of the party. It'll be no trip to Toccoa or Tallulah.—Early County News.

American Young Men.

American history represents many remarkable instances of young men taking prominent and commanding stations at an age which would be thought very young in other countries. We subjoin a few striking examples, from the list of those who have passed off the stage of human action:

At the age of 29, Mr. Jefferson was an influential member of the legislature of Virginia. At 30, he was a member of the Virginia convention; at 32, a member of the continental congress; and at 34, he wrote the declaration of independence.

Alexander Hamilton was only twenty years of age when he was appointed a licutenant-colonel in the army of the revolution, and aid-de-camp to Washington. At twenty-five he was a member of the continental congress; at thirty he was one of the ablest members of the convention that framed the constitution of the United States; at thirty-two he was secretary of the treasury, and organized that department upon so complete and comprehensive a plan, that no change has since been made upon it.

John Jay, at the age of 29, was a member of the continental congress, and wrote an address to the people of Great Britain, which was justly regarded as one of the most eloquent productions of times. At 32, he prepared the constitution of the State of New York, and in the same year, was appointed Chief Justice of the state.

Washington was 27 years of age when he covered the retreat of the British troops at Braddock's defeat; and the same year was honored by an appointment as commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces.

Joseph Warren, 29 years of age, when he delivered the memorable address on the 5th of March, which aroused the spirit of patriotism and lit up the whole section of the country, and at last he gloriously fell in the cause of freedom on Bunker Hill.

Fisher Ames, at the age of 27, had excited public attention by the ability he displayed in the discussion of questions of public interest. At the age of 30, his masterly speeches in defence of the constitution of the United States, had exerted great influence, so that the youthful orator of 31 was elected to congress from the Suffolk (Mass.) district over the revolutionary hero, Samuel Adams.

Joseph Story entered public life at the age of 26; he was elected to congress from the Essex district when he was 30; was speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives at 32, and the same year was appointed by President Madison a judge of the supreme court of the United States.

De Witt Clinton entered public life at 28; Henry Clay at 26. The most youthful signer of the declaration of independence was William Hooper, of North Carolina, whose age was but 24. Of the other signers of the declaration, Thomas Heywood, of South Carolina, was 30, Eldridge Gerry, Benjamin Rush, James Wilson and Matthew Thornton were 31; Arthur Middleton and Thomas Stone were 33.

It will be observed that we have confined our illustrations to persons under 35 years of age, and have only alluded to those with national reputations.

A Very Queer Historic Kinship.

[New Orleans Bulletin.]

I doubt if there are fifty persons in the United States who know that John Quincy Adams and Robert Barnwell Rhett were cousins. These two men, representing the extreme northern and the extreme southern doctrines, and who hated each other with intense bitterness, were near relatives, as I shall now show. The Rhetts of South Carolina having become extinct, their relations, the Smiths, of Beaufort, S. C., took the name of Rhett in the year 1836. These Smiths were from North Carolina. The brothers, Henry, James, Robert Barnwell and Albert, changed the name to Rhett, as I have stated.

Their cousin, Abigail Smith of North Carolina, married John Adams, and was the mother of John Quincy Adams. The partisan acrimony of these two men was so intensely bitter that in 1833, when the South Carolina nullifying convention was debating the policy of accepting the compromise bill just passed by congress, and lavored by Calhoun, Robert Barnwell Rhett said, that "before accepting that compromise he would be shattered into bloody figments on the battle-field!" And John Quincy Adams, in a letter to some old woman in Massachusetts, named Thaxter, 1844, asserted "that slavery should be abolished if it cost the lives of five hundred thousand men!"

TELEGRAPHIC.

Three Destructive Fires Reported.

A Kentucky Murderer Convicted.

A Man Killed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

A Pardon Refused to Governor Holden.

The President Goes West.

ST LOUIS, September 24.—The president goes westward to-day.

A New Cuban Bishop.

ROME, September 24.—The Pope has appointed Monseigneur Diaz, bishop of St. Christopher, Cuba.

Railroad Taxed.

LOUISVILLE, September 24.—Tennessee assesses $100,000 tax on the Louisville and Great Southern railroad.

Murderer Convicted.

DANVILLE, KY., September 24.—H. R. Nicholls has been convicted for the murder of W. Peck. Punishment, death. There is a motion for a new trial.

On Trial.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Sept. 24.—The trial of Adler & Co., for refilling uncancelled whisky barrels is now progressing here.

Health of Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 24.—The health of the city of Memphis was never better than at present. There has been nothing like an epidemic of any kind here during the year.

I. O. O. F.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 24.—The session of the grand lodge of I. O. O. F. to-day was largely taken up with a routine of general business. The lodge has accepted an invitation to hold their next session in Philadelphia.

Carlists.

LONDON, September 24.—The Times has a special which says that 2,500 Carlists are blocked up by 10,000 Alphonsists at Viella, and will probably be forced over the border at Pont di Roi. The Carlists are at Gavarrie.

Priest Yorkas' Forces.

BELGRADE, September 24.—Scalvonic sources state that Priest Yorkas' forces, composed of 7,000 men and divided into four corps, are about to attempt to capture Sjenatza and Prezzrar, with a view of fortifying and holding them.

A Strange Disappearance.

CAMDEN, N. J., September 24.—Hon. Albert W. Markley, well known from his connection with the Camden and Amboy railroad and other enterprises, has disappeared since 8 o'clock yesterday. Much anxiety.

Railroad Accident.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—A train on the Baltimore and Ohio branch, which runs around the city, ran over a wagon, killing the driver. The driver had abundant warning, but persisted in crossing the track as the train was approaching.

Off to Siberia.

LONDON, September 24.—The Times has a special from Berlin containing the following: One thousand Ural Cossacks were banished to the Penal settlement of Turkiston for having resisted the new military laws.

Recent rains are very damaging to the hop crop

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 24.—The state convention to-day, by a vote of 53 to 56, refused to remove the disabilities of ex-Gov. Holden, who was impeached in 1871, upon the ground that the oath of members prescribed by the legislature restricted them from legislative action. An ordinance will be passed giving the legislature pardoning power.

Texas Sufferers.

GALVESTON, Sept. 24.—Mrs. Herndon and family, reported lost at Valasco, are safe; also, Dr. Alexander and family are safe at Lynchburg.

The adjutant general telegraphs to the secretary of war for aid, as in the Alabama case. The secretary replies that Texas does not lie within the scope of country provided for by law.

Spain.

MADRID, September 24.—Ministerial papers announce that the government will make no concessions prejudicial to independence. The magistrates are dealing with the bishops, especially the bishop of Leo De Urgel.

MADRID, September 24.—Raphella succeeds Simeon as papal nuncio.

Fire.

MARSHALL, MICH., September 24.—The Harndon house with four persons was burned.

TROY, September 24.—The lumber yard of Smith, Craig & Co., was burned. Loss $30,000.

PATTERSON, N. J., Geo. Jackson's woolen mill was burned. Caused by the breaking of a kerosine lamp Loss $80,000.

Foreign Mails.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The following changes have been made in the time of departure of steamers with foreign mails from New York: The steamer Ezna, instead of the Atlas, on the 25th for Kingston and New Granada, and the Atlas will serve on the 20th with mails for Hayti alone.

Ottman's bill has been reduced to $25,000.

Dead.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Sept. 24.—Edgar Snowden, senior editor and proprietor of the Alexandria Gazette, died at his residence to-night, aged sixty-five years.

PARIS, September 24.—Madam Jeane Louise Forrens, musician and composer, is dead. Aged 72.

ALBANY, NEW YORK, September 24.—Judge John H. Reynolds is dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 24.—Thomas McCarty, ex-auditor is dead.

The National Convention.

CINCINNATI, September 24.—In the national convention to day, Col. Burwell, of Virginia, from the committee on transportation, reported a resolution recommending the completion of four great water routes, especially the central route. After some discussion, the resolution was adopted.

Burwell's resolutions on the tobacco tax, after extended debate, were then adopted.

Adjourned to Philadelphia.

New York Notes.

NEW YORK, September 24.—Thirty creditors of Henry Clews & Co., oppose the release of that firm from their debts. The creditors have another conference next week.

The insurance convention has gone into executive session. The proceedings heretofore consisted of speeches.

The coroner's jury in the aerial ladder deaths' verdict, declares that the ladder was made of inferior wood, and its construction faulty, and censures the board of fire commissioners for omitting scientific and practical tests. Further use of the ladders are condemned.

John Ronzales, a Cuban, sentenced to imprisonment for life for arson in the first degree.

The Louisville Races.

LOUISVILLE, September 24.—The first race to-day for the gentlemen's cup was won by Mr. Trigg Moss, who rode Port Leonard; Irwin Keller, rider of Token, the second, and Dr. James Green, rider of Australian, the third.

The first race was a dash of one and one-eighth miles, and was made in 2:07¾.

The second race, one mile heat, for tobacco stake, was for three year olds that had not won previous to August last, had six starts. It was won by King Alfonzo, Gyptis second and Misdeal third. Time—1:44½, 1:45¼.

The third race, one and a quarter miles, had five starts, and was won by Kilburn, Marmon second, Redman third. Time—2:12.

The fourth race was a mile dash for two year olds. Won by Vagrant, Albanac second and Gardner's Chief, by Lexington, third. Time—1:40.

To-morrow will close the present meeting.

Worthy master Adams, of the national grange, says when he started out in life, working at manual labor for eight dollars per month, he received this good advice: "Be honest, be industrious, and never stop to kick at dogs." This easy account for his silence in regard to unjust insinuations now being circulated in certain quarters.

The granges in Virginia will hold, this month and next, social meetings in almost every county. They are stirring up some ugly monopolies that have been unnecessarily preying upon the farmers in that state, and this may account in some measure for the enthusiasm of the farmers.

The School Question--Local Taxation.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Several of the last of my series of papers were written in advocacy simply of a public school system. In this and the next of the series, I shall endeavor to show what modification must be made in our existing system, in order to success. It is a fact, well known to all, that our present school fund is altogether insufficient. Sixty-five cents *per capita* of the school population can never make efficient schools of even three months' duration. Even these inadequately supported schools, however according to the testimony that comes to me from various portions of the state, are accomplishing wonders. The stimulus afforded by the small fund distributed has, in some places, doubled, and in others, even trebled the school attendance. That the fund is so small is not a matter of choice with the intelligent friends of the present system. They would have had it otherwise, long before this, if their counsels had prevailed.

The fact of the inadequacy of the fund and the proper remedy—and not the causes which have brought about the fact, shall furnish the subject to which I propose to give attention, at present. How shall the fund be so increased as to give reasonable efficiency to the schools? This is the question which presents itself to the practical mind. In the 6th Art. 3d Sec. of the constitution of the state we find the following words: "If the provision herein made shall, at any time, prove insufficient, the general assembly shall have power to levy such general tax upon the property of the state as may be necessary for the support of said school system." The words "the provision herein made" refer to all that now, by law, constitutes the school fund, except the half rental of the state railroad. The 28th paragraph, 1st article, contains the following provision: "The general assembly may grant the power of taxation to the county authorities and municipal corporations, to be exercised within their several territorial limits."

Here are presented two modes of raising the additional school fund necessary, the one by a law of general operation, taxing the entire property of the state; the other, by an act simply conferring the power of taxation upon the county authorities and municipal corporations. No one has ever doubted the existence of the power conferred in the sixth article of the constitution. Some did doubt whether the words quoted from the first article gave the General Assembly the authority to delegate the power of taxing for school purposes. This doubt was finally removed by a decision of the supreme court affirming the authority. It is thus settled beyond dispute that we have the choice between the two modes. I have always been of the opinion that the present state school fund is as large a fund as the state ought to furnish, and have uniformly been opposed to a general act taxing the property of the people of the state. I have opposed it mainly on the ground of the unequal operation of such an act. Under a law taxing property ad valorem, and providing for the distribution of the proceeds upon the basis of school population, many counties of the state would pay, in the way of taxes, from two to four times as much as the quotas returned to them after apportionment, while others would receive from the general fund sums largely in excess of the amount of taxes paid by them. Such inequality of operation would render the policy of any law utterly indefensible. It would be found, further, that in all those counties receiving more than the amount of taxes paid, all the expenses of living are invariably below an average, and consequently schools can be kept up in them at less than an average cost. The wealthier counties would thus be heavily taxed to aid in keeping up unnecessarily expensive schools in the poorer. In all these poorer counties funds so easily obtained would be lavishly expended. Other objections of equal force could be urged, but enough has been said to show that a system supported wholly by general taxation is utterly impracticable.

I have been in favor of that method which would supplement our present moderate state fund by giving to the county authorities the power of taxation to be exercised only when approved by the people. There are many arguments in favor of this policy, only a few of which I shall take the space to present.

In the first place, the policy is but an extended application of the doctrine of local self-government—a doctrine always held by the southern people, and numbered doubly dear by the experience of the recent past. Any community of reasonable intelligence can manage its own affairs much better than they can be managed by a central authority located at a distance.

In the second place, no legislation can be carried into practical operation and rendered efficient, in popular governments, which is not sustained by the people. Give the county authorities the right of local taxation, the exercise of the right being conditioned upon the popular approval, and many of the counties of the state would now demand the exercise of the right. Others would soon follow, on seeing the beneficial effects satisfactorily demonstrated by actual experiment. Thus the people, instead of looking upon the schools as brought to them by a power at a distance, would regard them as the work of their own hands, and would rally enthusiastically to their support, cheerfully voting all needed supplies, and jealously watching all expenditures with a determined purpose that the money voted by them should be made to accomplish the greatest amount of good possible. Progress, under this policy, would be gradual, but not many years would elapse before we should have a system of public schools of greater or less efficiency in every county of the state.

In the third place, under a system supported mainly by local levies, rivalry among the counties would have a healthy effect in gradually bringing up the schools by the stimulus thus afforded to the highest state of efficiency attainable.

Lastly, Universal experience in other states, where the public school system has been in operation for many years, is in favor of the local policy. In the older states, the portion of the annual expenditures for schools derived from the state is very small, nearly all of their large educational expenditures being raised by local levies voluntarily imposed by the people themselves. In the northwestern states, the state fund is generally much larger, the proceeds of their lands having been largely devoted to school purposes. In 1873 I wrote to the superintendents of education in all the states and territories with a view to ascertaining the relative amounts raised for school purposes in their respective jurisdictions from local taxation and other sources. As the most fitting close to this paper, I give below an abstract of the replies received:

Alabama—No local tax authorized by law.	
California—From state taxation and permanent school fund.....	$ 430,219 60
County taxation.....	1,179,072 45
District tax subscription, &c.....	310,502 30
Connecticut—Am't raised by township tax, (local)	642,194 11
From district tax (local)	485,533 56
The district tax is raised for building and repairing houses, &c. The state contributes, as interest on the permanent fund, one dollar per head of school population	
Iowa—School revenue for 1873.....	4,242,978 79
Raised by local taxation about.....	4,000,000 00
Kansas—Amount raised by district tax in 1872	$882,644 94
State fund.....	217,810 90
Louisiana—Local tax aggregates about.....	600,000 00
Maryland—Total expenditures for schools in 1872.....	1,238,101 30
Of this amount raised by local taxation.....	761,205 22
Massachusetts—No money is raised for schools by state or county tax, but wholly by municipal taxation. Cities and townships raise their school tax by voluntary assessment.	
Amount of interest of permanent fund distributed in 1872.....	88,748 23
Amount raised by local taxation	3,264,159 89
Michigan—Raised by local taxation in 1872.....	1,887,660 00
Mississippi—Teachers salaries are provided for by a state tax of four mills on a dollar, the building, repairing and renting of houses, are left to be provided for by local taxation.	
Missouri—Raised by local taxation in 1871....	1,145,384 00
Derived from state fund	644,931 00
Nebraska—From all sources in 1873	808,063 74
State apportionment....	229,886 04
All funds, except state apportionment, are derived from local taxes.	
Nevada—about 4-5 of the total annual revenue for the support of schools is derived from local taxation.	
New Hampshire—Whole amount expended for schools.....	507,446 49
Raised by local taxation	367,552 23
New Jersey—Expended for schools in 1872, am't for building and repairing houses not included.....	1,076,599 73
Of this am't, raised by local taxation.....	376,141 72
New York—Furnished by state, in 1873.....	2,658,886 10
Proceeds of school funds	36,497 48
Raised by local taxation.....	7,516,589 25
From other sources....	2,885,464 83
Total.....	$ 10,462,419 66
North Carolina — The state appropriates 75 per cent. of the entire state and county capitation taxes, a property tax of 8½ cents on each $100 worth of property and credits in the state, all taxes on auctioneers and licenses to retail liquors and the income from the permanent fund. The whole of this will not pay as much as $1 for each child of school age. The school commissioners of a county are authorized to submit the question of a supplemental tax sufficient to sustain schools four months of the year to a vote of the people.	
Ohio—Total school expenditures in 1872.....	6,817,353 20
Of this, there was rais'd from local taxes.....	4,933,759 08
Pennsylvania—Total school expenditures in 1872....	8,345,072 78
Of this there was rais'd by local taxation.....	7,615,072 78
Rhode Island—Sources of school revenue for the year 1872-3.....	
State appropriation.....	90,000 00
Township appropriation (local).....	414,186 00
Registry taxes (local).....	28,899 00
District taxes (local).....	41,664 00
South Carolina—The amount of funds raised last year, (1872) for school purposes by (local) taxation was.....	75,393 35
Tennessee—Ann'l school fund; poll tax of $1 per capita, tax on property of one mill on the dollar's worth and the interest at 6 per cent. on the permanent school fund of $2,512,500.	
County courts are authorized to supplement by a local tax which they may, or may not, submit to a vote of the people. More than fifty counties have levied a tax this year, (1873,) varying from ½ mill to four mills on the dollar; the usual levy being one mill. The counties have generally provided for 5 months' schools. Where the tax was submitted to the people it was generally voted down.	
Vermont — About one-eighth of all the funds expended for schools is apportioned by the state —all the remainder raised by local taxation.	
Virginia—For the year ending August 31, 1872, whole amount expended for schools.....	993,318 59
of which there was raised by local taxation	468,967 96
Wisconsin — Taxes for building and repairing houses.....	252,348 81
Taxes for teachers, wages (local)	913,998 32

Provisions, Groceries, Tobacco, &c.

(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

ATTRACTI

Daily Constitution.
ATLANTA
SATURDAY, MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25.

Preferred Locals.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
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See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION to appreciate of our "news." mar11-1y

Partner Wanted.

A partner wanted with $5,000 to $10,000 to take an interest in a well established and profitable mercantile business. No better chance can be found in Atlanta. For full information we refer you to Mr. W. A. Hemphill, at CONSTITUTION office.
PHŒNIX.

We Don't Care.

Some dealers say: Yes, we know that Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts and Cream Baking Powders are the best, but we don't care if others are made of sawdust or lime if dealers will sell such to our customers as long as they suit our customers and afford us a better profit, we shall sell ours. The public should know these things, and know too the reasons why adulterated baking powders and flavoring extracts are recommended by such dealers and others are asked for. It is because Dr. Price's are sold for more, and as they cost Dr. Price's cost more, and as they cost them at about the same price as others, if they did not give so good a profit. We should not be doing justice to the quality of articles that enter into our daily food, and remember that the sale of good goods cannot put them into competition at the same price of the adulterated ones. Steel & Price, manufacturers.
sept25-dsat-sun-tues&thur&wlt

New Advertisements.

Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.
Boots—37 Washington street.
Provisions—A. K. Seago.
Boys clothing—Eiseman Bros.
Remember—Mayson & Norman.
Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.
The George Grange—G. G. Pub. Co.
Notice in bankruptcy—A. G. Buck.
Personal, very—Jas. P. Harrison & Co.
New suits—Eiseman Bros.
Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.
Notion sets—Johnson & Woodruff.
Merchant tailors—Dykeman & Son.
Complete—Eiseman Bros.
Rockefeller's stomach bitters.
Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.
Tailoring department—Eiseman Bros.
Coat hands wanted—Dykeman.
We don't care—Steel & Price.
Warwick and Elmwood collar.
Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.
Our own importation—Eiseman Bros.
Surprising—Furchgott, Benedict & Co.
Dr. Price's cream baking powders.
Sale of impounded cows—J. A. Anderson.
Very latest—Eiseman Bros.
Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.

TOWN TOPICS.

—Unmailable letters are now advertised daily upon the post-office bulletin board.

—The demand for "iced tea" is falling off at the hotels."

—Miss Ada Bryan's "sociable" at Stone Mountain yesterday, was a brilliant success.

—The matrimonial fever will soon break as a virulent form on Peachtree street.

—The game of the season is *poker* and it is a grate popularity.

—Howe! oh, Howe long before the circus comes, was the juvenile inquiry yesterday.

—It was amusing yesterday to watch the crowds that collected around the bill posters setting up the showy bills of the Howe circus.

—Some man formed a good resolution yesterday, else why was that deck of playing cards scattered about Pryor street.

—A colored youth left the city yesterday to pursue a legal course in one of the northern colleges.

—Crabs and shrimps appeared in market yesterday and the stock was speedily exhausted.

—The bill-posters were on the streets, putting up their circus papers by torchlight, last night.

—The Burn's Club meet at Odd Fellows' Hall to-night at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

—A negro with a black eye and a grievance was looking up the police at a late hour last night.

—There was an overpowering odor of escaping gas at the Willingham building corner last evening at 7 o'clock.

—The negroes are getting anxious to work over for any price—the circuses are not far off!

—Anybody appearing upon the streets in a tied-back dress will please recollect that she is "out of the fashion."

—A drunken man who disturbed the services at the Christian church, last night, was promply ejected.

—Wild geese were reported flying over the city to the southward last night. We didn't see 'em, however.

—The United States troops at the barracks are been recently engaging in company target-practice.

—The fraternity of beggars is on the increase in this city. Two or three new accessions were upon the streets yesterday.

—Lovers of amusements in the city are seriously awaiting the first theatrical announcements of the season.

—There were many teams out last evening, and pleasure-driving seems to be increasing in popularity.

—The war of races will soon begin—when the white man stands guard over his woodpile with a shot gun.

—It is now urged that the location of the Baptist Female University be postponed until March next.

—Postmaster Conley has introduced a valuable improvement at the postoffice in putting reversible hinges on the doors.

—It is suggested that the Board of Trade appoint delegates to the open water navigation convention at Rome.

—All the spare boys in town were around using that the circus bills were properly put up. They seemed satisfied with the job at the latest accounts.

—Look out for that second new moon about the end of this month! Unless you have your life insured for seventeen years and feel safe, you'll never see the like again.

—The National Sunday School Teacher for October is one of the best numbers issued. It is hard to be improved on, yet each number gets better and better.

—The Atlanta and West Point passenger train due here at 4 P. M. yesterday, was detained 15 or 20 minutes by reason of the engineer "oiling the eccentric" on one side, at Austell.

—Richard Peters, Esq., yesterday received of Billy head of Angoro or cashmere goats, from Asia, per express. The goats left New York on the 21st and reached here on the 24th.

—The press rooms of THE CONSTITUTION presented quite a lively scene yesterday. Three large presses were running by steam at the same time, turning off newspapers and job work.

—To-morrow the several denominations of Decatur select a committee to arrange for the union services at "The Children's Tabernacle" on the second Thursday in October.

—An ex-judge of the Supreme Court propounds this conundrum, which has tripped several congressmen: If three cats catch three rats in three minutes, how many cats will it take to catch fifty rats in fifty minutes?

—Sexton Holland presents the CONSTITUTION office with a diminutive toad that was found in the Cemetery yesterday, six feet in the solid ground, while the hands were engaged in excavating. The frog was in a small hole in white earth, and just above him was earth and rock. He has been "resting" for some time in the heart of mother earth.

Knights of Honor.

In noting the progress of this order in the issue of yesterday, we termed them a benevolent organization, which is a mistake. On investigation we learn that while benevolence is an essential virtue, they are not a temperance society, but are a beneficial business organization, having for their object the association, in fraternal relation, of all acceptable men for the purpose of giving moral and material aid, by encouraging each other in business and assisting each other in obtaining employment, and establishing and maintaining a widow and orphan's fund, from which each member's family receives $2,000 at his death. This fund is first obtained by each member contributing one dollar (or more as per age) upon joining the order, and then when the fund is reduced below $4,000 by death claims, a contribution of a like sum is required from the entire brotherhood, to replenish the widow and orphan's fund.

The lodge instituted here last July, is prospering finely, receiving at each meeting new members from among the most substantial business men in the city, who think they are getting insurance at first class rates. They hold their meetings every Thursday night, in the Good Templar's hall at Marietta street. Major W. F. Slaton is dictator for the present term. Mr. John J. Gill, of this city, is deputy supreme dictator, in the order, engaged in establishing lodges generally. No order in the country numbers (for its age) more or better members than this one.

THE GEORGIA GRANGE, as will be seen from announcement elsewhere, will print four thousand copies. This will undoubtedly be a fine opportunity for advertising, and we call their special attention to it. Read the prospectus and act in time. There is no paper in the state more widely circulated among the farmers.

AN ORACLE.

Rockefellow Settles the Question with his Little Ipse Dixit!

Col. Jack Brown is not to be Disturbed!

Talking about getting "important letters" from high-toned gentlemen, why, you didn't for an instant presume that THE CONSTITUTION was behind the times in such favors? We have just got the biggest thing on ice, in that line, that ever you centered your optics upon, and its excessive coolness strikes us like one of those polar waves that you read about in scientific papers. When we tried to elucidate for a curious public the "true inwardness" of the radical brotherhood in this city, by publishing the statements of Brown, Mills, *et al.*, on the subject of federal office getting, we did not anticipate doing anybody in particular a gigantic benefit. But, so it is, that we have brought to Col. Jack Brown an assurance which ought to strike him with force in any convenient part of his body, and make him duly appreciate how much he is indebted to us upon this account.

EUREKA!

We proudly exclaim, as we proceed to lay before our readers a "brief but impressive" document from one whose name will be instantly recognized and respected accordingly. Now, we thought that possibly President Grant would send us a telegram to assure us that he intended to keep Brown in office "until death us (Grant and Brown) do part," but that the great Rockafellow should come out from behind the throne and despatch us a letter of assurance upon that point, was something we never permitted ourselves to hope. But he has done so, and the matter is now definitely settled. McWhorter may as well hang his harp on a willow tree and go to splitting cord-wood. Mills' occupation is gone, and he had best bow before the inevitable and retire to the shades of private life. For, as will be seen by the letter we print, Brown is cock of the walk, monarch of all he surveys and holds all the high cards in the deck:

ROCKY'S IPSE DIXIT.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, September 20th.

Editors Constitution:

GENTLEMEN—In your issue of the 17th inst. you refer to me as being connected with a movement looking to the removal of Col. Jack Brown, collector of internal revenue. In this connection I have only to say, that I am in no way connected with any movement looking to the removal of Col. Brown, and he will probably hold his position during the present administration, and his removal is not thought of at the department.

Respectfully,
A. D. ROCKAFELLOW.

The next question is, how does Rocky come to be in the United States Senate? That is a conundrum that can be answered only upon the supposition that Rocky's finances are low and the stationers of the national capital have adopted the cash system.

BELLIGERENT SCHOOL BOYS.

Threatened Difficulty between White and Colored Scholars.

Matter for the Attention of the Teachers.

A portion of the boy scholars of our public schools, we regret to say, are pursuing a course of conduct which, if not promptly checked, may lead them to an intimate acquaintance with the recorder.

We allude to an effort to get up a street fight between white and black students. The negroes from Storr's school on Houston street, and portions of the scholars of the boys' high school, and the Ivy street school, are the parties to whom we are alluding. We are not informed as to who is to blame for the bad feeling between the two crowds, but probably both sides are equally to blame.

After the schools are dismissed, numbers of the colored and white, on their way homeward, pass each other at the intersection of Houston and Ivy streets. The negroes approaching along the former, and the whites along the latter streets.

Some days ago the bad feeling between the two races was noticed by residents of the neighborhood, and since that time it has grown until it has

BECOME A POSITIVE NUISANCE.

The negro boys from twelve to sixteen years of age have been in the habit of coming in a crowd, obviously for the purpose of stirring up trouble, as they brought along many whose way homeward would take them in an opposite direction. The white boys were not behind hand in preparations for war. The high school crowd would be re-inforced by a number of the older boys from the Ivey street school, and thus the opposing forces were about equally matched. For several days past the white citizens living in the neighborhood of the intersection of the streets, have been no little alarmed lest there would be a free fight in front of their doors. The opposing forces generally carried along an ample supply of rocks, and were not very select in their use of language towards each other, and parents who have little girls coming home have been much troubled on account of the improper language used, and the danger their children underwent of getting hurt by chance brick-bats. Indeed some, we are informed, have been compelled to return home by another route.

A SKIRMISH.

Active hostilities were opened for the first time on Thursday, and then the youths of both sides did not confine themselves to words but a number of rocks were thrown. A general row was prevented by the appearance on the battle field of a citizen, who compelled both parties to disperse and go home. Yesterday, it became known that preparations were being made on both sides to renew the conflict in a more serious manner, and the police were notified to be on their guard. Sergeant Butler accordingly took officers Rapp, Cason and O'Hara, and concealing them in houses near the battle field, waited for the gladiators of the schools. The plan was to descend upon the parties while in the midst of the fight, and carry as many of them as could be caught, both white and black, to the guardhouse. Fortunately for the boys, the trap set by the police was revealed, and no skirmish or anything approaching one occurred. The white boys came along quietly in detached groups, and went on home without delay. The negroes came up in a body between twenty-five and thirty strong and waited for a moment as if to see what had become of their adversaries, but one of their teachers joined them, and upon a command from her they dispersed, thus avoiding arrest. Further trouble may occur unless the matter is taken in hand by the principals of the three schools, and put an end to, and the main object of this article is to call their attention to it. That all the students of the two white schools have had anything to do with this business, we are satisfied is not true, but it is also time that many of the would-be warriors on both sides are plenty old enough to know better.

A DRAW GAME.

They First Draw Their Weapons and Then the Stakes.

Since Schenck has elaborately and authoritatively laid down a plain set of rules for the guidance of those who indulge in the fascinating game of draw poker, we can't understand why civilized men ever find cause for quarrel over any of the fine points of the pastime. But they do, and the latest case occurred in the private apartment of a gentleman night before last.

A QUARTETTE

of the devotees to the game sat down to while away the hours at ten cents an ante, and soon they were at work on a very earnest and, business like scale. One of the party lost considerable dimes, and as his pile of scrip began to dwindle he became excited and grew reckless. Finally he impugned some action of another member of the party, who rose up and felt for his knife and found it. The accuser

SWUNG A CHAIR ALOFT,

and the probability of a coroner's services being necessary was alarming. The two other gentlemen interfered and stopped the hostile movements, succeeded in having mutual explanations and apologies made, but concluded that the game had better come to an end. The stakes were drawn, and thus the affair was squelched.

Something Remarkable.

The advertisement of the Franklin Steam Printing House, which appears in this issue, is remarkable in the fact that it was *never written*. The general reader will please examine it.

The Franklin is kept busy at all times, and turns out from its well-filled up departments superb printing at low figures. It is useless to commend the house to our readers. Its worth and reputation commends itself.

In connection with this matter, we call attention of the merchant, farmer and agricultural man to the advertisement of the Georgia Grange. This is the granger's paper, and official communication is held through it from the Direct Trade Union, State Grange and other orders.

On the 15th of October next the publishers will issue an edition of 20,000 copies, reaching every book and corner of the state and adjoining country. Advertisers will think only a moment to find this paper the very best possible medium by which they can advertise their goods.

This splendid paper is offered at the low price of 50 cents for three month's subscription.

A MAGIC M. D.

He Practices Sleight of Hand on a Patient's Pocket Book.

Is Tried, Slaps a Witness in the Mouth and Goes to Jail.

Yesterday afternoon a low, chunky, snake-eyed mulatto was arraigned before Justice Butt, upon a charge of larceny, preferred by a negro woman. The evidence went to show that the man, Walter Hawkins, claimed to be

"A MAGIC DOCTOR,"

which is the title assumed by himself and others who defraud their fellow darkies with their conjuring and voudoo practices. The prosecutrix, it seems, fell ill with a pain in her side, which refused to yield to the charms of the mustard plasters, mustang liniment, paregoric, pain-killer, or other known medicines. Her misery daily augmented, and she was finally induced to call in "a magic doctor," and "Doctor" Hawkins aforesaid, came in and took the case under treatment. He felt of her pulse, gazed at her tongue, thumped her sides, and asked her a dozen and a half questions, just like a real doctor would have done, and then he paused. After scratching his head, shutting his eyes, and rubbing down the inside shin of his off leg with the heel of his right shoe, he solemnly and impressively announced to her that

"SHE WAS POISONED!"

She swallowed this lie with promptness and magnificent faith, and Hawkins at once set himself about the task of professionally sizing her pile and gobbling it up. He announced to her that in order to frustrate her enemy, who had "hoodooed" her with "pizen," it was necessary that he should have a piece of silver money from her, which he would soak in magic medicine and apply to her side, in order to extract the poison that had lodged there. Fortunately she had a silver half-dollar piece, and this was immediately turned over to Hawkins, who left to prepare the sovereign remedy. Instead of doing so, however, it is thought he "soaked" the silver at a doggery and

SOAKED HIMSELF IN BENZINE

received in lieu of the cash; at any rate he did not return, with the precious metal at the appointed time, but did return after considerable delay, only to claim that he did not find himself able to buy the necessary material for properly soaking the silver. He wanted some democratic rag-money to be expended for drugs, but the patient refused this request point-blank. The "Doctor" was not to be put off, however he felt; too much interest in the life of his patient to permit her foolish whim to interfere with the curing process, so

HE GRABBED HER POCKET-BOOK

containing something over two dollars in scrip and fled—but not to a drug store!

She went for a warrant and the natural result of all these proceedings was the trial of yesterday, which ended in Hawkins being sent on for trial before the city court. While a mittimus was being made out which should secure him free lodgings and board for some days, at the county jail, Hawkins tried to get a compromise out of prosecutrix, but failed on account of the opposition urged by one of the female witnesses. Enraged at this, he quietly slided up to the offending woman and, before the bailiff could stop him, he struck her

AN AWFUL RAP IN THE FACE.

He was promptly jerked some ten feet by the bailiff, and then securly tied with a rope. For this latter piece of magic work, he is to be tried also. His friends claim that he is subject to fits of "emotional insanity," and we don't doubt it, but the chain gang is a splendid cure for that sort of insanity, as has been fully demonstrated.

THE COURTS.

Proceedings of the Supreme Court.

Business in the Federal Courts.

The Magistrates, &c., &c.,&c.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Order of Circuits.

9. Pataula	13	15. Cherokee	9
10. Chattahoochee	48	16. Augusta	19
51 Macon	11	17. Middle	9
12. Flint	18	18. Ocmulgee	14
83. Coweta	13	19. Eastern	22
14. Rome	13	20. Brunswick	4

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, Sept'r. 24, 1875.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 23. Mayor and aldermen of Savannah vs. Dehoney et al. Injunction, from Chatham. Argued.

W. S. Bassinger, by Jackson & Clarke, for plaintiff in error.

Rufus E. Lester, Moldrine & Adams, contra.

PATAULA CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Brown vs. Oattis et al. Comp'aint, from Randolph.

A. Hood, James H. Guerry, William Harrison, Guerry & Son, for plaintiff in error.

B. S. Worrill, Goode & Terry, James L. Wimberly, James T. Flewellen, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Worrill, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

Hon. John Erskine, judge. Court met at ten o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

The United States vs. James Patterson and Mrs. James Patterson. Attachments for default as witnesses. Rule discharged.

The United States vs. Alvin D. Harden. Selling tobacco unlawfully. Verdict not guilty. Culberson for defence.

The United States vs. Hiram D. Wofford. Illicit retailing. Verdict not guilty. Phillips for defence.

The United States vs. Julius Gully. Illicit distilling. Plead guilty. Sentenced to two month's imprisonment in Fulton county jail, and a fine of $100 and costs. Gartrell for defence.

Court then adjourned until this morning.

The grand jury court grand jury has been discharged; also, the traverse jury of the district court, except the foreman.

THE CITY COURT—HON. R. J. COWART, JUDGE.

The city court met at nine o'clock.

The State vs. William Scott, vagrancy; trial; verdict, guilty; sentence $15 and costs or three months in the chain gang; M. W. Bray for defence. After the conviction of this defendants a new trial was granted, and the case nol prossed by order of the court.

State vs. Billy Ellis, fornication with Martha Reeves, nol prossed.

Same vs. Martha Reeves, fornication; nol prossed. Court then adjourned until this morning.

THE MAGISTRATES.

A white man named George Smith, alies James Donaldson, was tried yesterday by Justice Butt for burglary. The crime was committed in December, 1874, by breaking into the dwelling of Duellia Williams, a colored woman, and stealing a lot of clothes, four bed quilts and $50 in money. The prisoner hid out and was only found and arrested the other day. He was at the same time tried for carrying concealed weapons. He was sent to jail in default of bond for both offences, and as soon as he arrived at the jail was identified as an escaped convict. So George alias Jim is in a peck of trouble.

Ed. Johnson, a little negro boy about seven years of age, was also arraigned for burglary before this magistrate, but was discharged on account of his youth.

Personal Paragraphs.

—Robert E. Lee passed down the Georgia railroad yesterday to Lithonia.

—W. T. B. Simmons and Miss Sarah C. Reed of this city, were made one on the 23rd, by Rev. T. H. Timmons.

—Major Tyler M. Peeples, the erudite editor of the Lawrenceville Herald is in the city.

—At the Kimball: Joseph Finnegan, Savannah; Thomas U. Conner, Macon; H. S. Chamberlain, Chattanooga.

—J. W. Woodward, of the Mountain Signal, is spending a few days in the Gate City. He sees the "South Carolina giant" that was at the National and goes him four or five inches better.

—Rev. Z. T. Sweeny, pastor of the Christian church in Augusta, preached at the Hunter street Christian church last night, having for his theme, "Is the world being converted to Christ?"

—At the National: A. W. Smith, Addie Davenport, Anna Davenport, Americus; B. E. Wells, Dalton; J. H. Duncan, Elberton; Col. W. J. Brannan, Major A. Monroe Norman, G. R. R; D. E. Butler, P. C. S. A. C., Madison.

A Curious Creature.

Yesterday, Mr. Wm. Ira Smith brought into our sanctum an amphibious terrapin, caught at Smyrna, 15 miles out from Atlanta, upon the State road. This old hard-shell had a legend inscribed upon his back, which read as follows:

"D. Kirk, 78th Ind. Vols U. S., July 4th, 1864."

There were some other letters, but their meaning could not be made out. There was a battle fought near Smyrna about the date written upon the terrapin's shell. How much older the creature is than the eleven years made certain by the inscription, we cannot say. He is now on exhibition at the Young Men's Library.

HOWE'S BIG LONDON CIRCUS.—The bill posters were busy yesterday in posting the mammoth bills of Howe's great London circus, hippodrome, menagerie and Indian troupe, which show here on the 11th and 12th of October. This circus comes highly commended by the press. It is certainly a huge affair. Two circuses, a hippodrome, a menagerie, Indian troupe, etc., all combined in one. The Air-Line railroad brings visitors on both days for half fare.

Mr. W. Toole, the live and thorough-going agent, is in the city making the necessary arrangements for the grand exhibition. We find him a pleasant, affable gentleman.

A WIDOW'S TROUBLES.

How Norah Jackson Undertook to Run a Boarding House.

Her Experience with a "Culled Gentleman" from Coweta County.

Norah Jackson is a colored woman of the ginger bread hue, but she is also a "widder" and a "lone widder" at that. The deceased Mr. Jackson came to an untimely end some four years ago, having been knocked in the head with a quart pot in a whisky saloon, which he frequented with great industry, and while engaged in a political discussion. Upon the death of her lord, the disconsolate widow gathered up the few things he had left her, which comprised an old trunk and three babies, and emigrated from her home in Alabama to Atlanta. She informed the sympathizing court yesterday morning, that when she "seed de ole man lying in his coffin wid his arms crossed on his buzzim, and a three-cent piece on each eye, her feelings like to hab overcome her, but she tore up again dem." Having safely reached this city, the widow

DEPOSITED HERSELF AND THREE BABIES IN JENNINGSTOWN,

where she rented a house. Now, Jenningstown is the last place in the world for a lone widow. If one wants to be buried out of the world as completely as if he was located in the great desert of Sahara, let him go to this classic locality. Here he will never have any inducement to look out of his window, and may seek in safety that repose which his soul desires. The population consist chiefly of niggers, bobtailed dogs and fleas. It is also migratory, usually disappearing about rent-day, and turning up again a few days afterwards. Its industries are mostly confined to the washing business.

In Jenningstown the widow

OPENED A BOARDING HOUSE,

and as she had an eye to business, she gave notice that single gentlemen had special rates. Not long after this, as the widow was cutting wood in the back yard one morning, her eyes fell upon an object just outside of the gate, who was staring at her with great complacency. This object was clad in a pair of yellow breeches, a checked coat, and parted his hair in the middle. The widow thought she had never seen such a handsome nigger. He told her his name was William Walker, that he was from Coweta county, and that he wanted a boarding house. Here he looked hungry and said he didn't have much money. He then jumped the picket fence, and went out up the widow's wood so nicely and started her fire in the kitchen so gracefully, that her heart went out towards the Coweta county stranger, and she told him she would board him for a dollar and a half a week. Walker produced his baggage which consisted of a dirty shirt and a box of paper collars, and the widow's troubles began. He absorbed such a quantity of hash that the widow grew sad whenever she thought of it, and although the weeks rolled by rapidly, Walker neither said anything about being a father to the widow's three interesting infants, nor even alluded to his board bill. Indeed, this deceitful wretch, having one night filled himself full of five cent whisky, remarked in confidence to a colored friend that de widow Jackson was de berry kind ob a woman he liked to board wid; cause she was a widow, and he could stay dar widout paying, and when he got ready he could show her de soles of his feet." The friend mentioned this incident to the widow, and the vials of her wrath opened. When Walker appeared as he did promptly for dinner, she called his attention to the little bill he owed, and then had feeling commenced, as the widow said: "Walker went off and fotched back a striped shirt and a box of collars, and had de impudence to put dem on widout saying anything about board," and more than that, when the widow looked down her horror cannot be expressed when she discovered that this rascally nigger had actually

STOLEN AND PUT ON

the last pair of the deceased Mr. Jackson's black breeches, which she had just had washed, and was carefully preserving as an heir-loom for her eldest son. Walker denied the charge and said he had bought them, but it wouldn't do. The widow had seen those breeches legs too often when they were on their way to the barroom to be ironed in them, and the result was there was much strike in that house that night. The next day Walker was carded to court, and after a brief hearing consented to be come a guest o the city for two months, and will devote his talents to hauling rocks during the day. The widow has got back the black breeches, and there is a vacant room for a single man at her house. She is not discouraged, but she don't want any more Coweta county niggers to apply for board.

ANOTHER CHILD ABANDONMENT.

Baby Found on Wheat Street.

Last night another case of heartless desertion of a child by its parents occurred in this city. About 11 o'clock a negro man made his appearance at the station house, and reported that in passing along Wheat street he had his attention attracted by hearing the wailings of an infant. The place where the sounds came from was a vacant lot just beyond Dr. Cleveland's residence. He said he went to the place and found a new born babe wrapped up in an old bed quilt, and crying. Leaving the child where he found it, he came on to the station house. An officer went out to the place indicated, and there in the middle of the lot he found the baby. It was a bright mulatto girl baby, and

HAD EVIDENTLY BEEN BORN ONLY A FEW HOURS.

It had not been washed, or received any attention, and was wrapped up in an old bed quilt. A rigid search was at once instituted among the negroes living in the neighborhood to find the mother, but without success. None of the darkies examined knew anything about it. A negro woman who lives a little beyond the spot, named Patsey Green, took the helpless babe to her house, where it was washed and clothed. It will remain there until some disposition can be made of it. To-day search will again be made for the mother. A more heartless case of desertion has never came under our notice.

An Old Silver Mine.

[Covington Enterprise.]

Twenty-two years ago, as the story runs, Mr. Pendley was living at Sugar Hill, Ga., and was then engaged in gold mining with Moses Lott. Lott had heard of a very rich silver mine from John Lumpkin. Lumpkin had heard of it from a Baptist preacher, who lived near Carnesville; the preacher had heard of it from a man who had died near him, and who on his death-bed had given the preacher a minute description of the mine and its surroundings. Lott told Pendley that the stranger on his death-bed said that he and other South Carolinians had come out among the Indians hunting gold and silver ore; that they crossed the Oconee at Hurricane Shoals, proceeded along a well known Indian trail to the Chattahoochee, went down it to the mouth of a large creek, and in hunting a place to cross, went up the creek some distance, where two of the Carolinians—the stranger being one—were captured by a company of Spaniards, were carried at night some four or five miles south of the head of the creek, and were put to work in a silver mine during each night, and just before day they took the silver ore upon their backs, went due south from the mine five miles to an island covered with an immense swamp growth, and in the middle of this island, in a rude shop, they worked ore and moulded the metal into silver dollars; that when the Indians found them out they filled up the mine with timber and dirt, buried as much as a wagon load of silver dollars in the middle of the shop, burned down the shop, released the two South Carolinians, and left; that one of the Carolinians was lost, and that the dying man was on his way home with the great secret, which he revealed to the preacher on his death-bed.

With this account Mr. Pendley set out in 1868 to find the mine answering to the description. It is situated two miles due north of Suwanee creek, in Gwinnett county, and the island is on Beaver Ruin creek, five miles due south of the mine. On the island Mr. P. found cinders, Indian vessels and implements, and the hole in the ground, which had been filled up by old Billy Chamblee, who cleared up the island, and who testified to having found the hole open. Mr. Pendley went to work on the old mine, and continued until his small capital was spent, and he suspended. When again his means enabled him to renew his labors, the war came on and forced him to defer it. In 1871 he resumed work again alone, followed the old tunnel by sinking shafts nearly two hundred feet, without finding anything but unmistakable evidence of the old tunnel, which was filled with leaves, brush, oak post and timber. A few weeks ago he reached the end of the old tunnel, and found a vein of mineral ore one and a half feet thick and fifteen feet wide. Above it there is a layer of white clay; beneath it there is a hard yellow rock, and on each side there is a wall of very hard, blue sandstone. The ore consists of two layers, one bluish, the other reddish brown; is very soft—somewhat cohesive—and very heavy.

MR. STEWART'S Centennial can be had at this office. Price, 25 cents.

EVANGELIZATION.

"Is the World Being Converted to Christ?"

Elder Z. T. Swinney, of Augusta, at the Christian Church Last Night

Yesterday afternoon small bills were scattered throughout the city announcing that Elder Z. T. Swinney, of Augusta, would preach at Hunter street Christian church, upon the theme above quoted. The elder was stated to be "one of the finest pulpit orators in the south." A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION attended and found

ELDER Z. T. SWINNEY

to be a rather tall, well-made man, twenty-years of age, fine voice, graceful and pleasing manner and a thoroughly educated gentleman. A reasonably full congregation was present to hear the sermon. We present a synopsis of the elder's discourse, which was eloquently delivered and abounded in fervent power and rich imagery. After the usual preliminary exercises, he arose and spoke:

THE SERMON.

I feel very grateful to you, my dear sisters, brethren and friends for your presence here to-night, and that the hands of our Father have brought us safe y this far and permi ted us to meet again in the service of the Master. I shall not offer any apologies for speak ng to you upon this occasion, for whenever I have to do that I will quit preaching. Whenever I shall have to apologize for speaking in the name of Christ I will not speak at all. The words upon which I shall base what I may say will be found in the portion of scripture read to you as the evening lesson, in the 19th verse of the 28th chapter of Matthew: "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." In the 16th chapter, 15th verse of St. Mark, we have this same commission to the disciples, repeated in a little different form: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." Again in St. Luke, we have another repetition of this commission: "And that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem." I believe John gives it in still another form, but adds nothing to it different from the other three.

THE FAITH OF THE JEWS.

When the omnipotent Jehovah appeared unto Abraham, when he dwelt in his father's land, among his own kindred in the land of the Chaldees, and told him to leave that country and his father's house and go out into a strange land, which He would give unto him, God made him a promise that he should become great and that his offspring should outnumber the stars and from him and his seed should all nations be blessed. When God made this promise it was then and there that was born the germ of that faith which has characterized, and still characterises, all the descendants of Abraham—the faith that God, in his own good time, will give the conquest of the world to his own chosen people. I say it was then that this faith was planted, and very early it took form. The sweet promises of the future, under the reign and dominion of the Messiah, formed the subject of the best songs of the shepherd king. How sweetly do we hear him singing, in the 72d Psalms, of the dominion and glorious reign of Christ! He was followed by Isaiah, who came when the tribe had been rent into factions and were involved in strife, but still he lifted up his voice to tell of the glory of the future. About 150 years after Isaiah had sung this beautiful song, and long after the eyes of Jeremiah had ceased to rain down tears and his voice to utter lamentations, came Daniel, the counsel of Nebuchadnezzar and the friend and prophet of God. He alone could tell the king his dream, when he saw the great image made of gold, silver, brass, iron and clay, and the interpretation thereof! He told of the kingdoms and dominions which these metals indicated and their succession, and has faith in the final triumph of his race is shown in the prediction: "And in the days of these kings shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed: etc." It was upon these promises of God that the Jews based their hopes of the coming of the Messiah, who should be king, monarch, ruler of the world forever, and that faith has not yet left Israel's people. The actual coming of the Savior did not change that faith, and they still look forward to the glorious time when their king shall come into them. Can these promises fail? Can we refuse to believe that God, in His own good time, will give the world over to the dominion of Jesus Christ? Ever since the days of Abraham this faith has been the hope and joy of all the saint and martyrs that have lived and died.

THE WORLD BEING CONVERTED?

In the first place, I want to ask you, "Is this world being converted to Christ?" Have the sweet promises which have shone over the Jews for past centuries and brightened their faith always anew, reached their fulfilment? Nineteen hundred years of labor have been done since Christ left this world and sent his disciples to preach the gospel, yet what is the result? Is this world a vast Christian nation? Is there one Christian nation on the face of the earth? We are proud to speak of this nation, at times, as a Christian nation, but if we speak truly we cannot call it but about half-way so! We stand pretty much in the same category in which we are ranked with China and Japan. However much it may discourage christian faith and zeal, yet I must say this is not a christian world! Jesus Christ has never ruled it, notwithstanding all that has been done in 1900 years to give it over to His dominion.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

Is the outlook for the future more auspicious? Do we find the world on the road, even, to be converted to Christ? Can the watchman upon the walls of Zion call out that the morn is coming? Truth and candor compel me to say, no! The banner of King Jesus is not going forward as it should. Some one of you will say: 'I never expected to hear that from any christian minister.' I'm compelled to make just that statement. You say it is a startling statement. If it is true it should startle you, and every friend of Jesus! (To support the truth of the statement, statistics from the United States census were cited, showing that in Indiana, —a fair state to use for illustration—for ten years, the increase in population was 400,000, while the decrease in those who professed religious connection was 400.00.) Not only is this true of Indiana, but of the whole world! But you ask in dismay, have all these promises made by the Jehovah been broken? Shall not the nations of the earth bow down to Christ? Those are not the conclusions to which the premises lead us, but there is a conclusion which I am glad is looming up before the people. It is that the present religious denominations of the world have proven themselves impotent and utterly powerless to convert the world to any one of them! This is due to the fact that they do not follow up the injunction of Christ. They pursue the course of the ancient Greeks and Jews; the latter depending upon their moral characteristics, seen in forms, ceremonies, etc., to be saved, and the former taking their refuge in intellectual qualities, hoping to be saved through their philosophies, etc. They found after a thousand and fifteen hundred years respectively that they must abandon both and turn to Christ and him crucified! This is the remedy we need to-day. We must lay aside our logic, our intellectual offerings and philosophies, our forms and ceremonies, and preach Christ and Him crucified. We have gained more to Christ than any other in this way. We have no form but the bible form—no doctrine but Bible doctrine. It is not a creed that can save men. When you come to die you do not want a form or ceremony to rely upon, a creed to subscribe to, but a warm, loving, divine Saviour—you want Christ and him crucified!"

Our synopsis is very brief and imperfect, from lack of time to write out our notes, but the subject is one for thought, which this rough sketch may materially aid.

Local and Business Notices

Furtell & Carroll,

Have just received a large supply of heavy imported Suitings, which they will make up at 25 per cent. less than other houses, from the fact that they are under less expense, having no clerks to pay, no Cutter to pay, and manufacture their own goods on the premises, they can afford to do so. Mr. Carroll, who is

A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER,

admitted by those who have already favored him with their orders, is determined to use his mature practical idea of tailoring in such away that all can have a good fitting

STYLISH SUIT

of Clothes for a little money. Mr. Furtell, who is known in Atlanta, is anxious to revive the credit his brother so well established in this city for good work, and will do all in his power to merit a share of his patronage.
sep23—dlloct

Attention, Ladies!

Just received at the Wheeler & Wilson office, No. 23 Marietta street, a complete assortment of Mme. Demorest's reliable Patterns, Illustrated Portfolios and What to Wear, of the Fall and Winter Styles. Catalogues free. J. S. PURSLEY,
General Agent.
sep19—dsun-tues-thur&sun

A HOE PRESS
FOR SALE.

A LARGE CYLINDER, No. 7, HOE PRESS for sale.
Apply to, or address
W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.,
june13—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

CITY LOCALS.

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co., have now in store the finest and most complete stock of Ladies' Dress Goods ever before offered in Atlanta.

Boys Clothing.—Boys fancy suits, all-wool cassimere, from 3 to 9 years, at $5. Eiseman Bros.

Ladies' Cloaks, in elegant designs, just opened at Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.'s.

Good cassimere boys suits, from 9 to 15 years, at $6. Eiseman Bros.

Our stock of Ladies' fine Shawls must be seen to be appreciated. Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

Complete.—The largest stock of boys and children's suits ever brought to the city, at popular prices, Eiseman Bros.

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co., make a specialty of Black and Colored Silks. It will well repay any and all in want of these goods to examine their stock before purchasing.

In Tailoring Department. Our $30 Business suits to order, equal to suits made formerly at $45. Eiseman Bros, 55 Whitehall street.

Carpets! Carpets!—Our new stock of Carpets is now full and complete. All in want of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Lambrequins, Lace Curtains and Housefurnishing Goods will do themselves and us a favor by calling at our Carpet Store. Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

Our Own Importation. Chispitoz, Doeskins and West of England Cloths, of our importation, just opened at Eiseman Bros'.

Four or five first-class Coat hands wanted. Dykeman.

The Warwick and Elmwood so closely resemble linen, that the only difference you can detect is that they look and fit better.

The Very Latest.—In stock the "Lester Wallack" suits, at Eiseman Bros'., Tailors and Clothiers.

A large and commodious warehouse to rent, on Alabama street, between Loyd and Pryor streets. Apply to C. S. Soloman.

Surprising!—Furchgott, Benedict & Co.,

The Daily Constitution

LOVE'S FOOLISH DREAM.

I pointed to the bird, those lay
Was catched overhead;
"His joyous strain is not more gay
Than is my heart," I said.
I plucked the white rose from the tree,
And placed it in her hair;
"More sweet than you it cannot be,
Nor you," I said, "less fair."
By the rivers side we stood and made
A mirror of the dream;
"As bright shall be our life," I said
In my love's foolish dream;

The summer bird, whose joyous strain
With my hearts joy was one,
Is fled. I listen, but in vain;
For me such songs are done.
The tree that bore the young white rose
I plucked to give her praise,
Is dead years since; and this and those,
Were set in after days.
The stream alone defies times's hand
To change it in any way;
Where we two stood, alone I stand,
Bright then and bright to day!
And I am glad, because I know
My heart and this bright stream
Are linked by ties formed long ago
In my love's foolish dream.

—*London Athenæum.*

Summary of State News.

AUGUSTA.

—J. B. Fournelle is spoken of as the coming man for Mayor.—[Constitutionalist.

COLUMBUS.

—A cat that turns back somersaults is the latest sensation.

—An old negro was on the streets yesterday trying to sell half a dozen hounds.—[Times.

—A six mule wagon load of corn, in the shuck, created quite a sensation by its appearance on the streets yesterday.

—Mr. J. M Estes, who has just returned from visiting New York, Boston, and other large cities of the north, reports that Atlanta was the liveliest place he had seen after drummers were found in Virginia, and on arriving at the city everybody appeared busy and seemed in a hurry to do something.

—We were passing yesterday by an establishment which, around the doors, displayed forty distinct varieties of articles for sale. There were among other things an alligator hide, hat rack, foot mat, ox yoke, chickens, toy house, bird cage, croquet set, flour, bed stead, wash bowl, onion sets, mackerel, checks and stripes, nails, African potatoes, peck measures, eggs, oats, a tray, watermelons, peaches, apples, pears, a trunk, sedge brooms, etc.

—When Mr Jack Chambers, who still owns her, bought the trotting mare, Lady Emma, from Colonel McDougald and others of Columbus, he changed her name to "Moseley," after Mr. Moseley, of Columbus. The first races she trotted of note were reported by telegraph. The name was put "Molsey," and thus it went all over the country, and Molsey she has remained to this day, and will to the end of the chapter.—Enquirer.

COVINGTON.

—Cordelia Strong, a colored woman aged forty-two years, died at her home, seven miles from Covington, last Saturday. Cordelia was the mother of nineteen children.—Enterprise.

DALTON.

—Corn has been offered in this market at 50 cents a bushel, to be delivered as soon as gathered.—Citizen.

GREENSBORO.

—A band of gypsies are camped near the city.

—Bar-rooms pay the city $1,200 annually for retail licenses.

—The Greensboro fair association has ordered two thousand dollars worth of sterling silver ware, for premiums at their approaching fair.

—A negro boy, about fourteen years old, who had assisted in taking a bee-tree and hiving the bees in a piece of woods a mile or more from home, got up in his sleep during the night and going where the hive had been left, shouldered it and brought it to the house without waking, having crossed several deep gullies and three ten rail fences.—Herald.

NEWNAN.

—M. B. Pinson made his maiden speech before a jury last week, in the case of the State vs. Tom Bridges. Mr. Pinson's argument was lucid and logical and well delivered. It was brief but pointed, and made a favorable impression upon bar and spectators.

—The monthly escape from jail occurred on Tuesday. Three jail birds made their escape.

—An order for goods was sent from Newnan by telegraph to an Atlanta house. By some means a misunderstanding arose as to who sent the order or was responsible for the bill. A correspondence ensued between the Newnan and Atlanta house, which was brought to an abrupt close by the following communication written on a postal card:

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 11, 1875.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 9th to hand. The telegram is in your hand writing; we know not who sent it.

Yours very truly.

MARK W. JOHNSON, WOODRUFF & CO.—Herald.

ROME.

—In Atlanta they call them balmoral stockings. In Rome they are known as garter snakes.

—A well known Rome grocery merchant was tried last night for selling obscene literature.

—Mr. Seaborn Wright killed, Tuesday, twenty-eight partridges on the wing and missed but four fires.

—Make an old rooster or hen drunk by pouring whisky down them, and kill them while in this tipsy condition, they will be as tender as a young chicken.

—Rev. Dr. Williams recently received a photograph of Colonel Charles I. Graves in his Egyptian uniform. Col. Graves looks, in his new soldier dress, a regular Khedivite. He wears what is called a Fez cap, somewhat of a sugar loaf shape and of a red color, same as the Khedive is always represented as wearing; his coat is sacque shaped, with aglets—gold cords with tassels attached—upon his breast. The color of the coat, we suppose, though it doesn't so appear in the picture, is red. His pants seem to be of a gray color.—Commercial.

SAVANNAH.

—A. E. Ringwall was employed by James Warner, of Bullock county, to carry a bale of cotton to Savannah. Ringwall sold the bale, cart and horse and pocketed the money. Ringwall was captured.

—A man from South Carolina was in the city on Tuesday with his family, en route to Florida, as he got on the cars he counted the little ones to be certain that none had strayed off. He counted twelve children, the number of the brood, the oldest of which had the appearance of not being over twelve years and the youngest was about one year old.—News.

UNION POINT.

—Our young ladies and gentlemen have been rusticating on horseback by the light of the moon, and seemed to enjoy it very much. One young man was so carried away that he didn't know which end of the saddle was front. The Good Templars need not appoint a committee, for the case does fall under that line.

—Our young men organized their military company, last Saturday, by electing the following officers:

Captain—O. E. Fluker.
First Lieutenant—J. C. Hart.
Second Lieutenant—T. E. Daniel.
Orderly Sergeant—E. G. Williams.

These are all number one young men, and will make good officers. The company is composed of the best material we have, and if occasion should ever call them out, they will leave a record "worthy of their steel." The name of the company is Colquitt Guards in honor of General Colquitt.—Herald.

WARRENTON.

—Warrenton belies retire at 9:45 p. m.

—Quite a stir was created among the colored portion of our population last week, by a female lecturer, who occupied the pulpit of the colored Methodist church for two or three days and nights. She gave her name as Mrs. Louanna Sims—says she was born in North Carolina, and was going about the country as the Lord sent her, to counsel her people to purity, frugality and industry, and to keep on good terms with the whites. The strangest thing about the affair is, that she did not take up any collection, but is, or claims to be, defraying her own expenses on this tour.—Clipper.

MARRIED IN GEORGIA.

—Ben. Isbell, of South Carolina, to Miss Lu Shirley, of Carnesville, on the 14th.

DIED IN GEORGIA.

—E. H. Bagby, of Buford, on the 14th.

BREVITIES.

—The Brooklyn Argus is of the opinion that a kind word will always go farther on than a flat iron.

—How is this for the name of a Canadian paper? The Kaministiquia Permabuistor and Thunders Bay Prototype.

—An Ohio man named his daughter Proclamation and Emancipation. "He might have done worse," says a crusty old commentator, "he might have named her Maud."

—A Norfolk girl threw herself out of a second story window in Washington to escape from a man, only to find herself in the arms of another, but when she awoke it was all a dream, and she wept that it was so unreal.

—A shop-keeper in England calls himself "boxing-glove maker to her majesty." It is only a few years since an old Edinburg sign was taken down, "Breeches-maker to Her Majesty."

—The short-horn cattle fever bids fair to eclipse the Dutch tulip mania. At the sale of these animals going on at the various fairs out west fancy cows brings $2,000, $8,000, $3,500 and $4,000, according to pedigree and appearance.

—Travers Theophilus Henry Hastings has passed away. He was Earl of Huntingdon, and Robin Hood was one of his ancestors. His younger brother, who still lives, is known as Francis Plantagenet Robin Hood Hastings—a much prettier name than Travers Theophilus Henry.

—Abbe Riche has just told how Notre Dame was saved from the heroes of the commune. Powder and petroleum enough were stored in it to blow it up, and a communist just caught and ordered to be shot confessed the fact. By very energetic action the powder was got out after the main had been lighted, and the culprit was pardoned by the intercession of the abbe.

—The mayor of Wilmington, North Carolina has hit upon a novel method of ridding the city of thieves. He has notified the police that if the robberies that are of so frequent occurrence there are not abated by the first of October, he will discharge every man on the force. Several other cities will watch the result of this experiment with anxiety.

—Last January, Elihu Baldwin, an old bachelor, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, died, leaving his entire estate, valued at about $40,000, to be divided equally between the American board of foreign missions and the American home missionary society. His brothers and sisters have just began suit in the circuit court to have the will set aside on the ground that at the time of the execution of the will the testator was insane. In his will he directed that a plain tombstone be erected over his remains, with name, age and date of death inscribed thereon, and the words: "Here lies a poor sinner—all unrighteousness. Perhaps God will have mercy. Let Him do as he will."

—The San Francisco correspondent of the New York Times gives the following anecdote relating to the late Mr. Ralston: When the question of locks for the Palace Hotel was under discussion, one day a very plain, commonplace man presented himself and asked if he was addressing Mr. Ralston, and, being answered in the affirmative, said: "I hear you want locks for the hotel. I am a locksmith and can make them for you." Mr. Ralston, looking up, said, in his quick, sharp way: "I want four thousand locks, no two alike, no one key to open another lock, and three extra keys for each lock—sixteen thousand in all—and I want them in three months." "All right; I can do the job." "Have you any means to carry out the contract?" "Not a cent." "Then how do expect to be able to take it?" "I expect you to lend me the money." Mr. Ralston looked at the man, gave him one searching glance, and, seeing in him the right stuff, said: "All right; I'll do it. Come here to-morrow morning, sign the contract and get the money." The man carried out the contract to the letter.

Effects of Dissipation Counteracted.

Alcoholic excesses cannot be too earnestly deprecated, both for their destructive effects upon the constitution and their pernicious influence upon man's general welfare. At the same time there is little probability that he will cease to indulge in them until the end of time. Common humanity would therefore seem to dictate the suggestion of the most efficient means of counteracting their effects. There is not among medicated stimulants one so admirably calculated to counteract the physical consequences of hard drinking as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which relieves the nausea and headache produced by it, steady the trembling nerves, and yield that unfeverish repose which is the best recuperant of health shaken by health. The bilious symptoms caused by dissipation are promptly relieved by the Bitters, which are an excellent remedy for all disorders affecting the stomach, bowels, liver and urinary organs, to which it imparts unwonted regularity and tone.

sep24—deodlw&wlt

For Steam Engines & Machinery.

FIRST-CLASS,

At Low Prices,

Address GEO. A. BARNARD,
july4—ppr Atlanta, Ga.

Dining Rooms and Office on the First Floor.

Van Horn House,

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Just the Right of the Union Depot

Opened January, 1875.

M. D. VAN HORN, Prop'r.

CLERKS,

C. N. TERRY.....I. P. GRISWOLD
sep4—dtf

Egyptian Wheat.

A VERY distinct variety of Wheat with large grains, very stout and stiff straw, bearing a cluster of heads, and said to be very productive. Novel and curious. Price, by mail, 10 cents per packet. MARK W. JOHNSON & WOODRUFF, Seedmen, Atlanta, Ga. sep21—dlw

CONSTITUTION JOB OFFICE.

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BROAD STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

The Carroll County Times.

CARROLLTON, GEORGIA.

EDWIN R. SHARPE,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE TIMES has now been published four years, and is universally conceded to be one of the best weeklies in the State. Published at the terminus of the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad, in this flourishing town of Carrollton, which is growing yearly in wealth and population, it presents an excellent advertising medium to the merchants of Newnan, Griffin, Savannah and also Atlanta.

The circulation of THE TIMES is guaranteed to be better than that of the ordinary weekly, and the readers of The Times will be kept thoroughly posted upon all the development in the mineral interests of this great mineral region. Particular attention given to local news.

For sample copy or for further particulars, address EDWIN R SHARPE,
sep21—dtf Carrollton, Ga

R. R. SHARPE,

CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

House new, clean and neat. Cartersville is noted for its fine society, good water, and for health. Rowland Springs—various mineral waters—situated within five miles, a nice drive, scenery unsurpassed. Inducements offered to families for the summer.
apr24—dtf E. T. WHITE, Agent.

NORCROSS HOUSE

BREAKFAST HOUSE

BY MR. AND MRS. J. G. TRAMMELL.

Board, per day.....$2 00
Board, per week.....$10 to $30 00
Single meals.....75 cents

MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, September 24.—Cotton quiet; sales 464 bales; uplands 13½; Orleans 13⅝.

Futures opened easier: September 13 13-32a13 7-16; October 13 1 32a13 1-16; November 12 27-32a12 29-32; December 12¾a12 29-32; January 12 15-16a13; February 13 5 32a13 7 32; March 13 11-32a13 13-32.

Money 1½. Gold 116⅝. Exchange—long $4 80½; short $4 84½. Stocks dull and steady. Governments dull and steady. State bonds quiet and nominal.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and without decided change. Corn quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet at $21 25a21 35. Lard heavy; steam 13⅜. Turpentine firm at 32½a33. Rosin firm at $1 75a$1 80 for strained. Freights firm

LIVERPOOL, September 24 —noon —Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling uplands 6 15-16; middling Orleans 7 5-16; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; receipts 3,100, no American; sales for the week 60,000, speculation 6,000, export 10,000, American 30,000; stock in port 718,000, including 300,000 American; receipts 23,000, including 4,000 American; actual export 14,000; afloat 282,000, including 14,000 American; cotton to arrive 1-32 cheaper; cotton sales of middling uplands, nothing below low middlings shipped in September or October 6 13-16.

LIVERPOOL, September 24—2:00 P. M.—Cotton sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings shipped in January or February, per sail, 6⅞. Breadstuffs dull.

LIVERPOOL, September 24.—2:30 P. M.—Cotton sales to day include 5,800 bales American.

LONDON, September 24—Erie 15 Weather lowering.

PARIS, September 24.—Rentes 65f 82½c.

SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept 24—Arrived—Neckar, Crescent City. Arrived out—Anna Camp, Nile, Charles Murdock, Horace, Scudder.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]
CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 24, 1875.

REMARKS.—Great activity prevails in commercial circles. Eggs are coming in freely A lot of Tennessee butter sold in bulk at 33½ cts per pound.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—
Buying.....114 Selling.....116
SILVER—
Buying.....106 Selling.....110
EXCHANGE—
Buying at....par Selling.....¼ prem
BONDS—
Georgia 6s.....88a90 Atlanta City 8s.82a84
Georgia 7s.....98a100 Aug'sta City 7s.85a87
Ga. 7s gold...100a103 Georgia R. R...106a98
Ga. 8s.....104a106 A. & W.P.R.R.
Atlanta Water.72a75 Savannah City..82a87
Atlanta City 7s.72a74
STOCKS—
Ga: R. R...72a75 A. & W. P. R. R.72a75
C. R. R.....55a57

Atlanta Produce Market.

PORK—car load.....7¾ gross.
BEEF CATTLE.....2a5
EGGS.....22½a25
BUTTER—
Country.....15a25
Tennessee.....27½a30
POULTRY—
Grown chickens.....17a20
CHEESE.....14½a15½
FEATHERS.....50a60
BEESWAX.....25a28
RAGS.....2a2¼
DRIED FRUIT—
Peaches, unpeeled.....6a6¼
Peaches halves.....7½
Peaches peeled.....10a13
Apples peeled.....6

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN—
Prime white.....$1 03
Yellow and Mixed.....$1 00
MEAL.....$1 05
GRITS.....$1 00
WHEAT.....$1 20a1 50
BARLEY.....$1 60
RYE.....$1 50
OATS.....65a75
HAY—
Timothy.....$1 20a1 60
Clover.....$1 25
Tennessee.....$1 35
PEAS—
Clay.....$1 25a1 50
Cow.....$1 25
MOLASSES—
Barrels.....36
Tierces.....34
Hhds.....33
SYRUPS—
New York.....50a75a85
New Orleans.....75a?5
MACKEREL—
No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits.....$1 75a$2
No. 2 half bbls $5a5 50; kits.....$1 25a1 40
No. 3 bbls $9 50; $4 50a4 75; kits $1 15
COFFEE—
Rio.....13a16
Java.....40
SUGAR—
A.....11½
White extra C.....11¾
Yellow C.....11
Demerara.....11
New Orleans.....10¼a10½
FLOUR—
Fancy.....$8 00a8 25
Extra family.....$7 50a7 75
Family.....$7 0a7 25
Extra.....$6 50a6 75
Superfine.....$5 50a6 00
BACON—
Clear sides.....14½
Clear rib sides.....14¾
Shoulders.....11
BULK MEATS—
Clear sides.....none
Clear rib sides.....13½
Long clear sides.....13½
Shoulders.....none
LARD—
Tierces.....15¾a15¾
Kegs and cans.....17a17½
Buckets.....17a17½
HAMS—
Sugar-cured hams.....15a15½
Country.....none
SOAP—
Poor man's.....$3 50
Diamond.....$6 00
English crown.....$8 50

Tobacco.

CHEWING—
Common, sound, 11-in new per lb. 50a57
Common, sound, 11-in old per lb..56a62½
Medium, 11-in old.....65a75
Good 11-in old.....65a75
Fine 11-in old.....75a85
Bright navys.....58a65
Eights 6-in.....60a65
Good.....70a75
Fine 12-in, pounds, good.....85a90
Stu.tz AAAA.....$1 10
Brown's Extra, 12-in.....$1 00
Log Cabin, 12 in.....$1 00
SMOKING—
Durham, per pound.....65
Cavendish.....$1 25

Wines and Liquors.

CORN WHISKY—
Proof, 100 per cent.....$1 45a1 90
80 per ct.....$1 20

Miscellaneous.

LIME—35a40; hydraulic $1 50.
NAILS—
12d, 10d.....$3 60
LEATHER—
Sole, hemlock, good damaged..$26½a28
Good.....29a33
White oak.....40a50
Black upper.....40a55
SALT—
Liverpool.....$1 60
SHOT—
Buck.....$3 00
Drop.....$2 10
BAGGING—
Domestic.....15¾
Borneo.....13½
Gunny.....13

Dry Goods.

TICKING.....8a38
STRIPES.....9a14
OSNABURGS.....10a15
CAMBRICS.....6½a8¾
PRINTS.....6½a8¾
BROWN SHEETINGS.....8½a10¾
SHIRTINGS.....6½a8¾
Bleached sheetings and shirtings.....8-14½
DOMESTICS—
4-4.....9a9½
7-8.....7¾a8
3-4.....6a6½
YARNS—
.....$1 15

J. J. Williams & Co.,

Have a small lot of ten tons of

River Bone Dust,

that they will sell at a

MUCH LOWER PRICE

than it can be bought at any Northern market. sep22—d10t

City Tax Payers!

TAKE NOTICE,

I AM POSITIVELY INSTRUCTED BY the Finance and Tax Committee to advertise every Tax-payer, who fails to pay me his Taxes on or before the first day of October next. These instructions I will certainly carry out.

W. H. BOLCOMBE,
sep19—d10t Marshal

Dalton Redeemed!

Stop denouncing Dalton Hotels till you try

The Duff Green House.

A NEW HOUSE! NEW FURNITURE! And everything about the premises new except the proprietor. L. P. THOMAS,
aug25—dtf Proprietor.

Business Directory.

LAWYERS.

H. K. M'CAY. R. P. TRIPPE.

M'CAY & TRIPPE, Attorneys at Law, Office, No. 14 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. aug7, '75—d6mo

ROBERT D. WALKER, Jr., Attorney at Law, Savannah, Ga. Prompt attention given to business. Sept. 1, '75.—dly

JOHN W. OWEN, Attorney at Law. Toccoa City, will practice in the Superior Courts of Banks, Franklin, Hall, Habersham, Rabun and White. Special attention given to the collection of claims. sept2—d3m

COLLECTION OFFICE—JOSEPH H. SMITH, Attorney at Law. No. 19 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., all kinds of claims collected in the city or elsewhere, at reasonable rates. Full and complete reports made at the earliest moment. july29—d1m

DANIELS, PRINTUP, ATTORNEY AT Law, Rome, Georgia. Will practice in the United States and Superior Courts of the State. may2, 1875—dly

LOCHRANE & MILLEDGE, ATTORneys at Law, Atlanta, Georgia. The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the practice of law, in all its branches, in the several Courts of this State. Office, corner Pryor and Decatur streets, opposite Kimball House. Office hours, from 9 to 1, and 2:30 to 5:30. O. A. LOCHRANE, may9-dtf JNO. MILLEDGE.

MATT. H. SANDWICH, ATTORNEY at Law. Thomaston, Georgia. Commercial collections. Practices in the Courts of Georgia. May 8, 1875—dly

WM. B. GUERRY. DUPONT GUERRY.

GUERRY & SON, ATTORNEYS AT Law and Solicitors in Equity, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of Sumter, Schley, Macon, Dooley, Lee, Terrell, Webster and Marion counties; in the Supreme Court of Georgia and the United States Courts at Savannah. dec13, '74—dlyr

L. T. DOWNING, ATTORNEY AND Solicitor. Practicing in the State Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, Georgia, and in the United States Courts. Also, United States Commissioner and Register in Bankruptcy. Office, over Brooks' drug store, Columbus, Georgia. mar10, '75—d12m

JAMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug9—dly

HENRY L. PATTERSON, ATTORNEY at Law, Cumming, Forsyth county, Georgia. Will practice in all the Courts of the Blue Ridge Circuit, except Cobb. Special attention given to looking after Wild Lands and to the collection of claims. april1, 1875—d12m

DUNCAN H. BURTS, ATTORNEY AT Law, Columbus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States at Savannah. mar10, '75—d6m

T. J. LUMPKIN, ATTORNEY AT Law, Rising Fawn, Georgia. Will practice in the counties of Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade and Walker. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Refers, by permission, to Larkin Payne, Rising Fawn, Ga.; Rev. S. Cross, Rising Fawn, Ga.; A. D. Ditman, New York City, N. Y.; W. P. Rathburn, President First National Bank, Chattanooga, Tennessee. dly

WM. A. TIGNER, ATTORNEY AT Law, Jonesboro, Georgia, Office in D'Vaughn's building, up-stairs. Will practice in the counties of Clayton, Henry and Fayette. jan16, '75—dly

W. S. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY AT Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 60 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. June 5, 1875—d12m

B. M. TURNER. A. A. MURPHEY.

TURNER & MURPHEY, ATTORNEYS at Law, Barnesville, Georgia. Refer to the Barnesville Savings Bank; Powell & Murphey; Stafford, Blalock & Co.; W. R. Murphey & Co., Barnesville, Ga.; and Farley, Powell & Co., Savannah, Georgia. jan13, '75—dly

J. A. ANSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savannah. Especial attention given to collections. oct15, '75—dly

J. A. HUNT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties of the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court and in the United States District Courts at Atlanta. aug19, '74—dly

ROBERT B. TRIPPE, ATTORNEY AT Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Office (with Abda Johnson) in Court House. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him, in any locality of Northern Georgia, whether contiguous to or distant from the railroad. sep25, 1874—dly

L. JANES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Dawson, Georgia. Will practice in the Pataula and Albany Circuits. Elsewhere by special contract. Refer to Col. E. Y. Clarke, Hon. O. A. Lochrane, Rev. S. W. Warren. apr4, 5—d6m

BENJ. W. BARROW. HENRY W. BARROW.

BARROW & BARROW, LAWYERS, Milledgeville, Georgia. Will practice the Courts of Middle Georgia, and attend regularly the courts of Hancock, Washington, Wilkinson and Putnam. January 1, 1875—dlyr

H. P. LUMPKIN, ATTORNEY AT Law, LaFayette, Walker county, Georgia. Will pay prompt attention to the collection of claims and all business entrusted to his care in the several Courts for the counties of Walker, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon and Whitfield. Refers, by permission, to W. A. Hemphill & Co., Proprietors Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.; John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. C. D. McCutchen, Judge Superior Court, Cherokee Circuit, Dalton, Ga., Hon. J. W. H. Underwood, Judge Superior Court, Rome Circuit, Rome, Georgia. mar26, 1875—d6m

ATLANTA HOUSES.

A. J. DELBRIDGE,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Puts up work with a guarantee of fitting and giving satisfaction,
No. 6 JAMES' BANK BLOCK,
WHITEHALL STREET,
ATLANTA, GA

Work forwarded to any place by Express, or as may be desired. may11—d

DENTISTS.

DR. S. G. HOLLAND, Dentist, formerly of Augusta, Ga., has permanently located at No. 50 North Broad, junction of Luckie and Peachtree streets, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. jan 11—tf

DR. S. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlain & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. jan 7—dtf

I. D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, No. 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

Odd Fellows' Directory.

CENTRAL LODGE, No. 28, meets every Tuesday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.

M. T. SIMMONS, N. G.
GEO. GRAMLING, Secretary.

BARNES LODGE, No. 55, meets every Friday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.

A. FLORISH, N. G.
THOS. J. BUCHANAN, Secretary.

CAPITOL LODGE, No. 60, meets every Thursday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Broad and Mitchell streets.

J. C. ROGERS, N. G.
JOHN C. GRAFFEY, Secretary.

SCHILLER LODGE, (German) No. 70, meets every Monday night, in Knights of Pythias Hall, Peachtree street.

A. ABRAHAM, N. G.
ISAAC GUTHMAN, Secretary.

EMPIRE ENCAMPMENT, No. 12, meets the 2d and 4th Wednesday nights in each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.

S. E. OWENS, C. P.
H. FRANKLIN Secretary.

MIRIAM LODGE, D. of R., meets the first Wednesday in each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.

S. E. OWENS, N. G.
H. FRANKLIN Secretary.

State and County Tax

THE books for the collection of State and County Tax are now open, at No. 5 Pryor street, Kimball House. Those wishing to avoid a crowd will find it to their convenience to call early for settlement.

W. S. WALKER, Tax Collector,
sep3—dlw Fulton county.

JAMES HUNTER,

No. 110 Bryan street,

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA,

BROKER,

AND dealer in Coin, Securities and Exchange. Loans negotiated. Advances made on securities placed in my hands for sale at current rates. Refers to Southern Bank, Savannah, Ga. feb 11-d

A FORTUNE FOR $1.

LOTTERY

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which a reserve fund of over $350,000 has since been added.

Drawings Monthly, (Sundays excepted) at the Academy of Music, New Orleans.

Tickets only $1. Fractions in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Grand Cash Prize of.....$100,000
1 Grand Cash Prize of.....50,000
1 Grand Cash Prize of.....25,000
2 Cash Prizes of $10,000.....20,000
5 Cash Prizes of 5,000.....25,000
20 Cash Prizes of 1,000.....20,000
100 Cash Prizes of 500.....50,000
200 Cash Prizes of 300.....60,000
500 Cash Prizes of 200.....100,000
1,000 Cash Prizes of 100.....100,000
2,000 Cash Prizes of 50.....100,000
10,000 Cash Prizes of 10.....100,000
12,000 Cash Prizes of 5.....60,000
Approximation Prizes.....350,000
Total.....$1,000,000

Tickets are issued in Whole, Halves, Quarters, Tenths and Twentieths, and are signed in person or by facsimile signature of the President and Secretary.

Whole Tickets, $1; Halves, $2; Quarters, $5; Tenths, $10; Twentieths, $20.

Remit by Express, Post Office Order or Registered Letter, addressing

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

Or, J. H. OGDEN,
Washington, D. C.

Or, J. MANNING,
Memphis, Tenn.

Or, J. H. HARRIS,
Louisville, Ky.

Or, J. A. BACON,
St. Louis, Mo.

Or, J. A. SMITH,
Cincinnati, O.

Or, J. A. MCDONOGH,
San Francisco, Cal.

Or, J. A. EARLY,
Atlanta, Ga.

Or, J. A. GRAHAM,
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Or, J. A. ROBERTSON,
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Nashville, Tenn.

Or, J. A. MCKENZIE,
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Or, J. A. MCKENZIE,
Louisville, Ky.

Or, J. A. MCKENZIE,
St. Louis, Mo.

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Or, J. A. MCKENZIE,
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Or, J. A. MCKENZIE,
Mobile, Ala.

Or, J. A. MCKENZIE,
Charleston, S. C.

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